

SOLDIERS- 1940
DISCRIMINATION

RECRUIT CALLED "DARKY" BY U. S. ARMY OFFICER

By TED POSTON
Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, July 18.—Barring of the only Negro recruit to the Civilian Military Training Camp at Plattsburg by a U. S. Army colonel who repeatedly addressed him as "d—y", was being investigated here this week by state and city officials following heated protests to the U. S. War Department and Gov. Herbert H. Lehman.

Investigations were begun by Borough President Stanley Isaacs and by Lieut. Gov. Charles Poletti after the Greater New York Coordinating Committee for Employment had vigorously protested the barring of Arnold Johnson, the committee's executive secretary, from the civilian military courses now being held as part of a national defense program at Plattsburg.

ONLY NEGRO TO APPLY FOR SPECIAL COURSES

Johnson, who was sponsored for the course by Mr. Isaacs, and who is also president of the Insurance Advisory Institute of America, was the only Negro to apply for the special courses being given under the direction of U. S. Army officers. He was examined and accepted at the C.M.T.C. office at 28 W. 44th street here, and instructed by telegram to report at Plattsburgh on July 5.

Since the training course would keep him away from his office at 209 W. 125th street for a month, Mr. Johnson contacted the local C.M.T.C. office and asked permission to report on July 7. He was assured there that such an action would be acceptable.

When he arrived at the training camp with forty white recruits on the early morning of July 7, however, Mr. Johnson was sent to a Captain Virtue, who informed him that he could not be assigned to the Fifth Company, his designated unit, because he was late in reporting.

The recruit asked to see the captain's superior, and while waiting for Colonel James I. Muir, commander of the 26th Infantry, to arrive, he watched another late enrollee, a white man named Rabinowitz, receive his acceptance and

assignment to the Third Company, that you demand his immediate assignment to his designated company."

Colonel Muir, after conferring with Captain Virtue, insisted that Johnson could not be accepted. When the recruit pointed out that Rabinowitz had been accepted under identical circumstances, the U. S. Army officer allegedly told him:

"Don't think that because you are a darky that I am not accepting you. You darkies are all right. You can serve in your place when the time comes."

Johnson left the headquarters and related the incident to Newbold Morris, president of the New York City Council, but the city official declared that he was only an enrollee there and could do nothing. So the recruit returned to New York City on the next train and reported the matter to Borough President Isaacs

his sponsor, and to the Coordinating Committee, headed by the Rev. A. C. Powell and the Rev. William Loyd Imes.

Dr. Powell immediately wired Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, Governor Lehman, Lieut. Gov. Poletti and Grenville Clark, temporary chairman of the C.M.T.C., declaring:

POWELL CALLS ACTION AN INSULT TO NEGROES

"We bring to your attention the disgraceful and deliberate refusal by Col. J. I. Muir and Captain Virtue at Plattsburg to assign A. P. Johnson, outstanding community leader, and the only accepted Negro for the C.M.T.C. This action is an insult to the millions of loyal Negro citizens and to the principles of our democracy.

"In this great emergency, democracy must be strengthened and expanded, not contracted. We urge

Last Thursday, Major John B. Kenderdine, U. S. reserve officer in charge of recruiting in New York City, conferred with Johnson and a representative of The Courier at a lunch in the St. James Hotel here.

The major, stressing his own Quaker background, and citing the fact that his grandfather was stoned in the streets of Baltimore for starting a Negro school there during the Civil War, insisted that Johnson was rejected for tardiness instead of race. Told of the acceptance of the white recruit at the same time, he insisted that such acceptance was not in order, and took full responsibility for the order to close all enlistments on July 5.

WORKING TO GET COMPLETE NEGRO UNIT

The reserve officer then stated that he was working to have a complete Negro C.M.T.C. unit established, and asked Johnson if he would not be happier in such a unit. Receiving a negative reply, he urged Johnson not to push the case, declaring that such action would result in his (Kenderdine's) removal and hamper his efforts to have a Negro unit established. Johnson rejected the plea, and on Friday morning, Major Kenderdine issued a formal statement which said:

"Mr. Johnson was refused admission to the Business Men's Course solely because he reported two days late... Three white men, including one prominent newspaper editor, also reported late and were refused admission. There was no race discrimination."

The Coordinating Committee con-

tinued to push its protests this week, however, despite the statement, and awaited the findings of the investigations ordered by Lieut. Gov. Poletti and Mr. Isaacs.

The Civilian Military Training Association is preparing business men for officer's positions in the U. S. Army as part of the program of national defense.

Poletti
Daily World
Condemns
8-1-40
Jim Crow
Atlanta, Ga.
Cites Loyalty

Of Negroes Over Long Period

NEW YORK—(ANP)—In an eloquent letter to Secretary Henry L. Stimson of the war department and Frank Knox, secretary of the navy, Charles Poletti, Lt. governor of New York and state coordinator for the national defense, urges the inclusion of Negroes in all branches of the military and naval services.

The lieutenant governor expressed his feelings relative to the Negro's services to his country in the following language:

"I am writing to urge that in connection with the plans of your department for national defense your most earnest thought be given to affecting the fullest possible measure of participation by Negroes. As you know, New York state has among its citizens a substantial number of Negroes.

RECALLS LOYALTY

"The Negro has, throughout our history, proved his loyalty and devotion to America and its institutions. About 3,000 Negroes saw service in the American revolution, and Negro units are credited with saving the American army at the battle of Long Island. Ne-

gro soldiers have given a fine account of themselves in our later struggles. In the War of 1812 they won the commendation of Commodore Perry at Lake Erie and of General Andrew Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. Nearly 200,000 Negroes served in the Civil War and in the Spanish-American war. Negro units distinguished themselves in the battle of El Caney and San Juan Hill.

"In the World war, 380,000 were enrolled for service, of whom 200,000 were sent to France. They were the first of the American Expeditionary forces to go into action. Four entire Negro regiments received the Croix de Guerre for heroism in action. General Pershing, in praising the Negroes' war record said: 'I cannot comment too highly the spirit shown among the colored combat troops who exhibit fine capacity for training and eagerness for the most dangerous work.'

IN ALL BRANCHES

"I sincerely hope that the new increases in our military and naval establishment will provide additional opportunities for Negroes to serve our country in all branches of the service. It is possible, I believe, that they be well represented in our training camps from the very start and that the military and naval authorities create additional Negro units in recognition of the Negroes' patriotic desire for service.

"If new encampments of the Military Training Camps association are authorized in New York state, I trust that proper opportunity will be granted for the participation of qualified Negroes.

"Our defense and security depend upon the participation of all Americans in our defense program. In my opinion, no group is more worthy of consideration in connection with that program than the Negro. Now, more than ever before, American democracy must reject any policy of discrimination on the basis of race, creed or color."

RAPS DISCRIMINATION

As state co-ordinator for national defense, the lieutenant-governor has sent a letter requesting all state and federal agencies participating in New York

to make certain that there is no discrimination against the Negro, and in the event that the president calls the national guard for service, the lieutenant governor has given assurance that Negroes will participate in the home guard which Gov. Lehman has announced that he will organize.

FRONTIERS RAP ARMY JIMCROW

Delegates Adopt Resolu-
tion to be Sent to

Chief Executive
6-10-40

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—The annual convention of the Frontiers of America in its closing session here July 28 denounced discrimination against Negroes in all branches of the nation's armed defenses, re-elected Nimrod B. Allen, Columbus, president, and selected Akron, Ohio, for its 1941 convention.

Voting to accept ten new clubs for the coming year, the convention chose three regional organizers: Henry C. Sparks, Philadelphia, East; A. P. Bentley, Columbus, Middle West, and Raymond R. Brown, Omaha, Nebraska, West.

The anti-discrimination resolution calls for peace with national self respect and cites the heroic record of Negro citizens in all the nation's wars. Calling upon the President to end racial discrimination in all branches of army and navy the resolution concludes: "We, The Frontiers of America, in national convention assembled, do hereby petition the President of these United States as Commander in Chief of all the armed forces to use his good offices and see to it that all the various departments and branches of the entire defense program be thrown open to Negro citizens of the United States on equal terms and conditions with every other American citizen."

Citing the importance of the Emancipation Proclamation to the American Negro, the convention called for observance of this event on the same date the country over, and directed officials to work for this end.

Voting to go to Akron, Ohio, July 25-27, 1941, the convention elected Nimrod B. Allen, Columbus, president; Dr. W. T. Nelson, Cincinnati, first vice-president; J. W. Williams, Columbus, second vice-president; Henry C. Sparks, Philadelphia, third vice-president; Dr. J. J. Carter, treasurer; Dr. J. S. Himes, Jr., secretary, both of Columbus, and Samuel R. Shepard, Akron, sergeant-at-arms.

Our Democratic Army

Those who shout about American democracy should turn this week to our front page and read a story emanating from Lawton. It tells how Negro soldiers at Fort Sill are forced to serve as lackeys for white officers on this military reservation, and how when the Oklahoma National Guard is mobilized members of the Colored Detachment are detailed, on Government time, to serve as waiters and look after the personal comforts of these guard officers.

The great trouble with the American Army is that in a large measure it has been converted into a social club. The military establishment of any people is supposed to represent its strength, but in America it represents the nation's weakness.

Several weeks ago this writer viewed the preparedness parade and later stood in Civic Center, singing "God Bless America," along with hundreds of other Americans. We listened to one of the speakers who told the audience how criminal it is for government to gravitate towards war without training its citizens to fight. He told of the opportunities for soldiers to join the army, the navy and the air corps. The speaker even told the girls in the Kiltie Band there was a place in the army for them.

We listened, but we knew that the speaker was not delivering his message to black people. The democratic process in the American army has not reached out to include black people. We knew the speaker's words meant no more to a black man than a sign on a white church which reads "Everybody Welcome Here."

The nearest, however, any statement has been made which admits all we have indicated here regarding prejudice in the army appeared in "Time" August 12th. We are reprinting in part what this magazine says in order that Black Dispatch readers can see to what low ebb patriotism has sunk, and in its place assinnity has arisen.

England today faces a grave crisis. There is likelihood that her native land may be invaded, and yet we note that English people have time in such moments of peril to refuse social recognition to the wife of a former King. The news story we read stated that Edward Windsor would be asked not to attend church in the Bermudas in order that the church will not have to extend certain religious recognition to his commoner wife.

Well, is that not just the same attitude we take towards Negroes in this country? Down in Mississippi white folk claim kin to a black man and call him Uncle in order to bar the word "Mister," which is an old English word meaning "Master." Humanity is a funny thing. If we cannot sputter over race we slobber over caste.

We want the Negro to fight but we circumscribe his position in the Army because some white man may have to salute a black officer. Listen to "Time":

For the U. S. Army the Negro enlisted man is no trouble at all. Today the 4,719 Negro soldiers in the regular Army are in four regiments (9th and 10th Cavalry, 24th and 25th Infantry), a few smaller outfits. All are led by white officers. But in World War I (as he will be soon again), the Negro officer was a problem that continually harried white men. In the U. S. and in France, white enlisted soldiers often refused to salute Negro rankers.

Yet the Negro can be a first-class fighting man. Of the 404,348 black soldiers drafted and enlisted during World War I, only about 10% were put into overseas combat outfits. With one exception their battlefield record was not so good. Exception was Harlem's 369th. Of-

ficered mostly by white men the 369th was brigaded with the French who called its black men les enfants perdus (the lost children), because of their separation from the rest of the A. E. F. The regiment lost 1,100 men killed and wounded, won 172 individual French and American decorations, was able to brag that it had never lost a foot of ground to the enemy or surrendered a prisoner to him. By Armistice, it had spent more time in action (191 days) than any other U. S. outfit, and when it marched up Fifth Avenue in February 1919, the green-and-red ribbon of the French Croix de Guerre floated from the staff of its regimental standard.

Today, with its white officers superseded by a group of lean, soldierly Negroes, the 369th is a concentrated figure of the problem the U. S. Army faces with expansion. For the call of the National Guard into active service will put many another Negro officer on duty, and about 500 Negro reserve officers are also subject to call. Based on Negro population, 10% of the men drafted under a conscription bill may well be black soldiers. Today, while recruiting officers are beating the bushes for white soldiers, Negro applicants are clogged up on a waiting list. There is no place for them. Meanwhile no Negro has ever served in the Army Air Corps or U. S. Marine Corps, and the Navy now recruits black men only for mess attendants.

Hits At War Department's Unfair Tactics

Argues For Race During Debate On Conscription Bill

WASHINGTON, D. C. (ANP)—Of what is the War Department afraid since it handles the Negro military problem with such delicacy and precision, refusing to obey the mandates of Congress as far as the Negro is concerned with regard to aviation training for Negroes—and with the limited emasculated regular army forces and the equally emasculated national guard?

Sen. Arthur Vandenberg, able senator from the state of Michigan brought this question forcibly to the attention of his fellow senators when debating against the Wadsworth-Burke conscription bill said:

"How about the thousands of patriotic colored citizens of the United States who cannot get into volunteer service at all because so relatively few units are provided for them? Under date of August 5, the Secretary of War writes me regarding this question as follows:

LIFE TIME CAREER

"A large portion of the colored men who enlist in the army make the service a life-time career. For this reason there is a comparatively low-turnover in colored organizations, and consequently, comparatively a small number of openings for original enlistments at any one time. The question of the forma-

tion of additional colored units is under study in the war department.

"How is it that a great sector of our people can scarcely chisel its volunteer way into the service, though when it has had the chance it has always sustained with great devotion. We are advised that there is a small number of openings for original enlistments and that the opening up of these volunteer opportunities is now 'under study'."

In the house at the same time, Rep. Patrick of Alabama gave statistics to show that enlistments were higher in the South than in the North, citing the fact that in New York State with a population well over 12,000,000 there were only 7,013 volunteers in the first six months, while in the state of Texas, with a population of a little over 5,000,000, there were 6,648 volunteers in the same period.

No explanation of this variance was given, but the general consensus of opinion is that the cosmopolitan nature of the New York population, with its millions of aliens and foreign-born citizens, sympathies generally run toward the "mother-country"—and over half of the millions of New York states are concentrated in the narrow confines of New York City, where in some sections, one does not hear English spoken at all.

Soldiers 1940
Discrimination

Kansas Senator Pleads For Negroes in Army

Louisiana Weekly 7-6-40
(By The Associated Negro Press)
Washington, July 2.—Follow-up may only serve in two infantry regiments and two cavalry regiments, all except one of which is engaged in noncombatant work of menial military establishments of the country, Arthur Capper of Kansas read into the Congressional Record the following speech, in which he makes a plea for the colored citizen, deploring the discriminations which have been practiced against them. He said:

"During the almost entire history of the United States its colored citizens have fought bravely and well when called upon for military service. Nearly all of them are native-born citizens and are loyal to the core. I suggest that the policy of our military and naval establishments could well be modified to enable these men to serve their country, as so many of them desire to do.

"I think the Senate would do well to consider carefully the point raised by R. J. Reynolds of the Topeka Daily Capital. Here in America, we are about to embark upon a vast program of expansion in our army, navy and the air corps and in industry. Yet up to now the Negro has not had an equal chance to participate. Our navy, for instance, deliberately bars all colored applicants from enlistment, except for mess department services, regardless of their qualifications. Colored applicants are also barred from service in the tank corps, chemical warfare service, air and field artillery corps, nurse corps, signal corps, coast artillery corps and, in fact, nearly all other special service department of our military forces where the training is of first-class vocational value. In short, as one close observer has said, 'Although the United States Army is supposed to be a demo-

Disclaim Discrimination In Refusing Negro at CMTC

Apparently scrambling desperately to avert the charge of gross race discrimination which faced them squarely, officials of the Military Training Camps Association denied this week that Arnold J. Johnson, well known Harlemiter, executive secretary of the Greater New York Coordinating Committee for Employment, had been barred admission to the Plattsburg C.M.T.C. a week ago because of his race.

Johnson, sponsored by Manhattan Borough President Stanley Isaacs, and Attorney Sidney Holtzman, was refused admission to the business and professional men's camp, although he had passed all preliminary requirements, when he presented himself on Sunday, July 7, on the grounds that he was two days late in reporting.

Admitting that he knew he was due to report on Friday, July 5, but insisting that he had contacted the association office, explained he would be late and received assurance that it would be all right. Johnson declares he saw at least one white applicant admitted to the camp while he was there, further charges that Col. Muir, camp officer, was extremely insulting in his language to him.

The local office of the Military Training Camps Association, contacted by The Amsterdam News, promised an immediate probe of the matter.

Indications of an official slip-up appeared Friday when, following closely on the heels of one statement from Reserve Major John Kenderdine, chairman of the local association, official denial of the statement was flashed, with promise of a second statement to be issued immediately.

The first statement, written in a personal vein by Kenderdine, was filled with professions of cordiality for Negroes, explanations of Johnson's disbarment and a strong hint that if the affair were not pressed, Negroes might fare better in the future in such affairs.

The second statement, also signed by Kenderdine, but worded very impersonally and officially, merely repeated that Johnson was refused solely because he was late in reporting, that three other men, all white, were similarly refused in accordance with long-standing rules of the C.M.T.C.

Johnson, declaring he was the only Negro assigned to the

Navy Ousts H. U. Flyers

WASHINGTON

The United States Navy, which bars all colored people except as cooks and waiters, ousted Howard University air pilots from their field last week.

Word to this effect was sent out by Prof. Addison E. Richmond, head of the engineering department at Howard University to fifty applicants for the flying course.

Too Close Together

The reason given was that navy flyers and student flyers of Howard would be too close together.

OCT 19 1940

When the Civil Aeronautics Authority first authorized a flying unit at Howard University the university secured Hybla Valley Air Field near Alexandria, Va., but the navy immediately took it over and Howard moved closer to the river to Beacon Field.

On October 3 the navy department protested against Howard University students' being so close to the navy flyers.

The university is now seeking another air field and must discontinue its flying courses. It says it hopes to open them in February but there is no certainty.

PROTEST SEPARATION OF NEGRO ARMY UNITS

New York, Oct. 11.—Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, Thursday protested against the policy of "segregating Negro units in the army."

They said that a statement issued from the White House Wednesday had "implied" that they and T. Arnold Hill, industrial secretary of the National Urban League, had approved segregation during a conversation with the president and defense heads prior to announcement of the policy.

A Lynch-Rope Ruling By the White House

• President Roosevelt's action in approving the segregation of Negro draftees, will shock the country and call forth immediate protests.

OCT 12 1940

When William L. Patterson, Negro leader and Communist candidate for Congressman from Chicago, informs the President that his act is a "negation of democracy" and likens it to a "Hitler decree glorifying fascist race theories," he is speaking not only for the Negro people but for millions of whites as well.

Daily Worker
This Jim Crow procedure goes in direct violation of the draft provision which declares that "there shall be no discrimination for or against any person because of his race, creed or color or because of his membership or activity in any labor, political, religious or other organization."

New York
The White House statement approving the Jim Crow system is a shameless one. It declares that "this policy has been proven satisfactory over a long period of years." Satisfactory to whom? Not to the Negro people and not to the white people—but only to the landlords and lynchers of the South and to the industrialists of the North whose motto is Divide and Rule.

N.Y.
The White House statement proceeds to say that "to make changes would produce situations destructive to morale and detrimental to the preparations for national defense." How could it destroy morale to enforce the Constitution of the United States? How could it interfere with a real defense of the country to practice the democracy which we are supposed to be defending?

The very fact that the President should approve such an outrageous practice and give it the official sanction of the government,

proves that this draft is not for the purpose of defending democracy and liberty. The ruling should be protested vigorously and quickly.

"LILY-WHITE" POLICY BEING SET UP IN REGARDS TO NEGROES: HINT UNIONS RESPONSIBLE FOR MOVEMENT

Negroes in Texas and throughout the country are being shutout of the defense work appropriated to various leading industries by the National Defense Program it was revealed this week.

OCT 12 1940
On several fronts it has been clearly and pronouncely stated by various concerns that they were not hiring any Negroes although they have contracts let by the Defense Commission and which Commission has a labor policy which says that no workers shall be discriminated against because of age, sex, color or race.

The Defense Program is in its primary stages and if this policy is to be universal and carried on throughout the duration of the program there will be still greater suffering among Negroes. With increased employment there is automatically a rise in the price of various commodities. With Negroes still suffering from unemployment it is readily forecast that they will be in even a more pitiful condition than now.

Blame for the non-employment of Negroes in the Defense Program work is being pointed at the two major unions which dominate most of the industrial plants in which the work is to be done. These unions, especially the A. F. of L. have color bars in their unions which makes it impossible for the Negro to join and thus cannot apply for work in those industrial plants which are union dominated.

Texas Cotton Industries and other industrial plants are being investigated to determine their policy on the hiring of Negroes for the recently opened Defense Work.

N. A. A. C. P. Raps Army Segregation

NEW YORK, (AP) — Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, yesterday protested against the policy of "segregating Negro units in the Army."

They said that a statement issued from the White House Wednesday had "implied" that they and T. A. Ald Hill, industrial secretary of the National Urban League, had approved segregation during a conversation with the President and defense heads prior to announcement of the policy.

Randolph and White said in a telegram to the White House:

"We most vigorously protest your approval of War Department policy regarding Negroes in armed forces which precludes Negro officers except chaplains and doctors in Regular Army units other than two National Guard regiments staffed by Negro officers. We deny statement that 'At arsenals and Army post Negro civilians are accorded equal opportunity for employment.'"

"We ask proof that even one Negro is now being given aviation training as pilot in Army Air Corps . . .

"We further vigorously question your statement that morale is splendid in existing Negro units of the Regular Army. Many enlisted men in these segregated units have made repeated protests

at being forced to serve as hostlers and servants to white Army officers. We further question that Jim Crow policy of Army 'has been proven satisfactory.' It has never been satisfactory, nor is it now to Negro Americans . . .

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
October 11, 1940

Gen. Cox Reaffirms No Jim Crow in Conscription

OCT 12 1940
The attitude and interpretation of the conscription law attributed to Colonel Drave in a published statement is not an index of the attitude of the Selective Service Administration, Brig.-Gen. Albert I. Cox, District director, assured Dr. C. Herbert Marshall, president of the local NAACP, this week.

The following statement is credited to Colonel Drave, assistant in the local conscription administration:

"Any person may go to either school in this area, but if a colored man prefers to go to the school where he will be taken care of by his own people rather than hang around a place where he is almost certain to get a second call, then I can't see anything against it."

Dr. Marshall immediately quizzed General Cox as follows:

"We wish to know if this is the attitude of the National Selective Service Committee. If it is, we demand that all registrants be taken in turn regardless of race or place of registration, and that all district registrars be so ordered."

General Cox said in part:

"The statement attributed to Colonel Drave is not the attitude of the director of selective service for the District or his staff. . . . The attitude of the administration is that there will be no distinction made in the registering of those within the age group on account of race, creed, or color.

"The District Commissioners and I have been definite and clear in our expression with reference to the absolute fairness which will be required by all connected with the administration of the Selective Service Act."

President Told Of Army Bias

CHICAGO, Ill.—Startling facts on the degree of racial discrimination in the United States armed forces were called to the attention of President Roosevelt in a letter written by an ex-soldier here last week.

The letter, which pointed out that only five of the 14,000 officers in the United States army were colored, is considered timely because of two things:—President Roosevelt last week expressed alarm at the shortcomings of the United States army and demanded a broad defense program; 2—There is a possibility—however remote—that the present European war might eventually reach the shores of the Americas.

The letter was written by Levi K. Pierce of Chicago, former member of the United States Army. He told the President: "The Negro has been restricted in the Army and Navy and completely barred out of the Marine Corps."

The letter says in part:

"Of the 14,000 officers assigned to our Regular Army ONLY five are Negroes. Surely the proportion of taxes paid by Negro citizens would entitle them to a far greater representation than this. Only two of the five officers are line officers, the remaining three being chaplains. Of 227,000 authorized regular soldiers only 4,316 are Negroes.

"No Negroes are permitted in the Marine Corps. Why? Negroes can only serve in the capacity of mess attendants in the Navy. Why? During the last session of Congress funds were appropriated for the creation of a Regular Army Air Corps for Negroes, yet none has been organized. Why?

"Eight months ago I gave up a TRUTH that my people could be led to a complete victory. I served my country honestly, faithfully, and conscientiously, yet today I find that I cannot find employment even on a WPA project, notwithstanding the number of aliens who are employed by same.

"But with the ever present reversals which confront me I feel the sacrifice well worth while if I can enlighten my people and my government to its liabilities to the Negro, and the unjust representation which it has given to the Negro soldier and citizen.

EXPERIENCED

"I speak not from hearsay, but from actual experiences, having served nearly 12 years in the United States Army holding four honor-

FDR Hears of Army Bias

able discharges. Character: 'Excellent' and by carefully analyzing the unwritten law handed down in the service and enforced by the War Department as well as those prescribed by law.

"It is hard to conceive that despite the horrors of enslavement, the exploitation of the Negro welfare, and the most atrocious conditions which have been forced on the Negro, who has yet remained loyal to his cause, how such injustices can continue. Thousands of foreigners have entered into this country and are living off the comforts which have come from the sweat of the brow of the Negro while he is denied the things which are rightfully his.

"Mr. President, by influencing Congress to create new regiments and granting 20,000 Negro soldiers officered by at least 2,500 Negro commissioned officers, it would automatically create about 2,000 civil service jobs for Negro clerks, technicians and so forth and would open the avenue which has been closed for so many years.

"Mr. President, while it is true that you have done much to aid the Negro, if and when this is done you will go down in our history as the GREATEST PRESIDENT ever to occupy this position.

"Please bear in mind that I am no Communist, nor Nazi-Sympathizer as was stated by Colonel S. W. Winfree, 9th Cavalry, my former commanding officer. I have served my country and stand ready to do so again, but I do know and believe that the Negro is being unjustly treated, and that a word of influence from you will do much to aid the relieving of the condition, and would bring about the much needed representation in the military and naval services WITHOUT DISCRIMINATION."

most treasured career in the U. S.

army and returned to launch a united appeal in civil life to public opinion in order that the ever present plan of discrimination against the Negro citizen and soldier might be abated.

"I entered this drive knowing the odds to be pitted heavily against me, but believing that through God and that the ~~the~~ DIVINE

Chance in U.S. Army Sought

Open Military To Negro Plea As Deficiencies Shown

WASHINGTON, D. C.—

President Roosevelt, who last week issued a nationwide appeal for a broader national defense program, will be urged by Negro leaders to guarantee a proportionate distribution of colored citizens in the various arms of the military establishment, in order that the black citizens of the American Democracy can participate equitably in the defense of the system of democratic government under which they live.

The president pointed out the need for an army nucleus of 750,000 regulars and 250,000 reserves, fully equipped for active service by June 30, 1941 in his address to the nation via the radio last week. He will be urged to earmark any army and navy appropriations so as to protect the 12,000,000 Negro citizens of the nation from the type of discrimination that has gradually closed nearly all opportunities for service but the quartermaster detail to colored youths.

A Washington committee, which is the spearhead of a nationwide race movement to get proportionate representation in the armed forces of the country, will seek audiences with the President and the Secretary of War to urge that they take such action as is necessary to increase colored personnel in the military establishment to a

proportion equal to the numerical percentage in population.

ALL BRANCHES

If audiences are obtained, the chief executive and the Secretary of War will also be urged to integrate colored personnel into all branches of the military establishment.

Similar action is also expected to be taken with respect to the Navy, in which colored personnel is restricted to the mess service and the Marine Corps, which excludes colored persons as both officers and enlisted men.

FIVE OFFICERS

The aggregate strength of the regular army on December 31 was 229,636, including 14,148 officers and 215,488 enlisted men. Colored personnel in the regular army on February 29 totaled 4,451, including five commissioned officers, 11 warrant officers, and 4,435 enlisted men.

The total authorized strength of the National Guard is approximately 16,000 officers, 225 warrant officers, and 235,000 enlisted men. The total allotted strength of colored National Guard units is 157 officers, two warrant officers, and 3,096 enlisted men. The actual strength is less.

TO CONTINUE FIGHT

On the legislative front, the fight for amendment of the 1941 military appropriations bill by earmarking of percentages of funds for the pay of colored personnel will be continued after the bill is reported from the Senate appropriations committee, unless some of the amendments recently suggested to the committee by Dr. Rayford W. Logan, Howard University history professor, are adopted.

Following up the suggestion of Senator Styles Bridges, Republican of New Hampshire, it is probable that the introduction of a resolution will be sought to inquire into the failure of the army to train colored youths as flying cadets and enlisted mechanics.

QUESTION LAW

Recounting the legislative history of an amendment written into the 1939 Army Expansion Act, Senator Bridges stated during hearings on the military appropriations bill that he thought the subcommittee in charge of the bill or some appropriate committee should investigate the failure of the army to comply with the law.

The amendment, which was

adopted, provided that the Civil Aeronautics Authority should designate a civilian school where there is military personnel for the training of colored pilots and that the Secretary of War should lend equipment to such school.

The Civil Aeronautics Authority designated the Chicago School of Aeronautics at Glenview, Ill., for the training of colored pilots and the secretary of war lent equipment to that school.

NO COLORED CADETS

No colored applicant was accepted as a flying cadet. In the debate on the 1941 military appropriations bill in the House, it was disclosed no colored youths were being trained as flying cadets and enlisted mechanics because there is no "special unit" in the Army Corps for the utilization of their services.

Senator Bridges remarked that evidently somebody had turned the War Department around from carrying out the ~~the~~ congressional intent to have colored youths trained as pilots and mechanics for Army Air Corps service.

The authorized enlisted strength of the Air Corps is 45,000 men. Funds appropriated for the current fiscal year provide for 44,537. The actual strength of the Army Air Corps on December 31 was 1,913 officers and 40,160 enlisted men, a total of 42,074. There is no colored personnel in the Army Air Corps.

MARSHALL SPEAKS

The Senate military appropriations subcommittee heard General George C. Marshall, chief of staff, last Friday in regard to the objectives of the President's national defense plan. He is said to have asked for \$45,000,000 above Mr. Roosevelt's requests, to be used to bring the Army up to its full authorized peacetime strength of 280,000.

Race Troops Left Out of Maneuvers

OMAHA, Neb.—(ANP)—Seventh Corps Area headquarters, located here announced last week that on July 17 approximately 45,000 white soldiers would participate in summer maneuvers scheduled to be held in the vicinity of Camp Ripley of Minnesota. Although the 9th and 10th cavalries are in this area, they are not included.

Divisions of the 17th infantry, a white unit of Fort Leavenworth, Kan., home of the 10th cavalry, was included in the list of participants. Others were the 3rd Field artillery, the 14th and the 2nd cavalries which are located at Fort Riley, Kan., the post where the 9th cavalry is located.

In the recent white million-dollar-a-day war game of the South, the armored cars and radio equipment were taken from the 9th cavalry and given to members of a white regiment at Ft. Riley.

In Leavenworth, confirmed reports indicate that the present European conflict and its repercussions here, has not changed the daily routine of soldiers of the 10th cavalry. Some are still grooming horses during the day for white commissioned officers and packing jumps and hurdles for horse shows at night; while others are shining boots, scrubbing floors, dumping garbage and doing other menial chores for wives of white officers during the day, and waiting on cocktail parties at night.

Soldiers of the 9th Cavalry are performing similar tasks as are other Negro soldiers of the smaller units and detachments of the 7th Corps area which comprises eight states.

In both the 9th and the 10th Cavalries there are colored soldiers who served in the A. E. F. during the last World War, still struggling along at the rank of private.

Urban League Head Sends Protest Letter To President Roosevelt Over Jim Crow Policy For Army

OCT 26 1940

The War Department's recently re-stated policy of segregating white and colored troops is not satisfactory to Negro citizens of this country and is detrimental to the best interests of our national defense program, Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban League, said this week in a letter to President Roosevelt.

The Army's decision to continue its segregationist policy was made the subject of a White House announcement two weeks ago, following a conference of several colored persons with the President. The Urban League, along with many other Negro organizations, was not represented at the conference.

Point 7 of the White House announcement to the press read as follows: "The policy of the War Dept. is not to intermingle colored and white enlisted personnel in the same regimental organizations. This policy has been proven satisfactory over a long period of years, and to make changes would produce situations destructive to the morale and detrimental to the preparations for national defense..."

In his letter, Mr. Jones disagreed emphatically with this policy and the conclusions derived therefrom. "We deny that the segregationist policy of the War Department, though it has been pursued over a long period of years, has been satisfactory to thoughtful Negro citizens," he wrote. "We deny also that to make changes in this policy would produce 'situations destructive to morale.'

"We contend, on the contrary, that no healthy morale can be maintained and no really secure democratic national defense can be built which do not protect the self-respect of all groups in our population. The racial policy of the War and Navy Departments has actually, in this respect, been a threat to democratic ideology."

Mr. Jones called to the President's attention the following resolution adopted unanimously at the 30th annual conference of the National Urban League, in September 1940, by staff and board members of the League's forty-five branches.

"Whereas the National Urban League is unalterably opposed to the policy and practice of racial discrimination and segregation in the Army, Navy, Air Forces and Marine Corps of the United States, be it resolved that Congress be petitioned to amend the pending selected Draft Bill to provide against all forms of racial discrimination and segregation in the armed forces of the United States. Be it further resolved that the Commander-in-Chief in the War Department be petitioned to take effective steps against all forms of racial discrimination."

Both Races Indignant Over Principal's Idea; Desires Inequality

MONCKE CORNER, S. C.—A massive wave of public indignation followed here Friday the joint meeting of Negro and white school workers in a final preliminary to aiding in the statewide registration of men affected by the Conscription Bill October 16.

OCT 22 1940

Indignation resulted from the request of a white school principal for a separate oath in pledging to abide by government provisions when two Negro school heads were named along with between 50 and 60 white officials.

The meeting was held here at the Berkeley High school for whites Friday morning and, following discussions, as the Honorable Pete Myer, clerk of court, was about to administer the loyalty oath, the principal of the grammar graded school for whites at St. Stephens, arose and addressed the chair in the following words:

"Mr. Chairman:

I am a true Berkeleyite and I believe in WHITE SUPREMACY. I am asking that I be sworn in separately."

Loud murmurs of anger were heard among the white school teachers and anger was obvious among colored workers. In an indignant but polite tone the clerk of court replied:

"I have had no orders for any separation or distinction. Gentlemen, will you stand and be sworn in?"

Some one hundred and twenty-five colored teachers and a larger number of white teachers attended the meeting. The two colored officials named to work with 60 white officials were: Prof. R. A. Ready, principal of the Berkeley County Training High School at Moncks Corner and Prof. William Seymour of the school at Russellville, S. C. Regrets and resentments were heard widely Saturday morning and respectful white leading

citizens were vicious in commenting that such an episode should have occurred among them and, especially among the more learned and trained people.

SOLDIERS- 1940
DISCRIMINATION

War Dep't No Long Race Recruits Trail White Soldiers Were Always Given Their Fare War Department Bars Race Units From War Games

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—(ANP)—The war department will now allow colored youths transportation from recruiting stations of the 7th Corps area to units of the segregated Negro division of the United States army which include the 9th and 10th cavalries, located at Fort Riley and Fort Leavenworth, it was revealed last week.

It was also stated that such applicants would be allowed enough rations to sustain them until they reached their destinations, and that such offers were probably being made colored citizens by other recruiting officers of the corps area which comprises the eight states.

Previously, young Negroes who sought to enlist in the army were instructed to apply in person at the 9th and 10th cavalries for an interview which might result in their being placed on a waiting list.

To apply, it was necessary for Negroes to hobo, hitch-hike, walk or pay their own transportation. And, after arriving at the suggested points, if an aspirant were turned down, he would have to get back home the best way available.

While Negroes were being treated this way, recruiting officers were offering to pay the transportation of white men to the units in which they desired to enlist, and it mattered not what part of the union their desired regiment was located in.

Placards, encouraging them to join the army, were posted in conspicuous places. Lectures were sent out by white regiments for soap-box speeches. Brass bands were used. And white soldiers, bringing in a new recruit, were granted two week's vacations for every "catch."

OMAHA, Neb.—Although the 9th and 10th cavalry, comprised of colored soldiers, are stationed in this area, no colored soldiers will participate in the summer maneuvers to be staged in this vicinity July 17.

However, approximately 45,000 white soldiers will participate in the maneuvers, according to an announcement by the 7th Corps Area headquarters.

Divisions of the 17th infantry, a white unit of Fort Leavenworth, Kan., home of the 10th cavalry, was included in the 7th Corps Area's list of participants. Others were the 3rd Field artillery, the 1st and the 2nd cavalries which are located at Fort Riley, Kan., the fort where the 9th cavalry is stationed.

1,000 NEGROES HURT
Despite the fact that the President has just been lauded for his plea asking a huge sum for national defense, the Associated Negro Press fails to find where the estimated 1,000 Negro soldiers of the 7th Corps Area will benefit by the proposed demonstration.

In Leavenworth, confirmed reports indicate that the present European conflict and its repercussions here, has not changed the daily routine of soldiers of the 10th cavalry. Some are still grooming horses during the day for white commissioned officers and packing jumps and hurdles for horse shows at night; while others are shining boots, scrubbing floors, dumping garbage and doing other menial chores for wives and white officers during the day, and waiting on cocktail parties at night. Soldiers of the 9th cavalry are performing similar tasks as are other Negro soldiers of the smaller units and detachments of the 7th Corps Area which comprises eight states.

"CHAMBERMAIDS"

Since publication of the reply of

Secretary of War Woodring to the letter of Charles H. Houston, special NAACP counsel, of suggesting that the Negro soldiers are satisfied with their present predicament, hundreds of young Negro soldiers have been questioned in regards to their attitude. Answers of the majority indicate that they are in the army, not because they like it, but because they cannot find jobs in civil life.

While remaining with the army for security, most young soldiers denounce the action of the war department which limits their work to "chambermaid" service; while where the regulations are concerned, they are subjected to the same laws imposed upon white soldiers of the army but are not allowed to reap the same benefits of those regulations which give the white man numerous branches of service to turn to where promotion is fast.

"IF HE HAD SAID YOU WERE COLORED, WOULD HAVE SAVED YOU A TRIP"

Courier 7-13-40 Pittsburgh, Pa.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.—"Hell! if he had said you were colored, I would have saved you a trip," Dr. Winston C. Willoughby, a dentist, was told by an army sergeant when he applied to Headquarters, Washington Military District, Third Military Area, for ap-dental operator in the school pointment in the organized re-health service of the Health Department of the District of Columbia. He is 32 years of age and has been practicing dentistry since 1933.

Dr. Willoughby was sent by Representative Robert T. Secrest, Democrat, of Ohio, to see Colonel Richard Wetherill, the executive officer at the headquarters. Mr. Secrest had previously talked with Sergeant De Agro, who is said to have made the forthright remark to Dr. Willoughby.

Dr. Willoughby was seeking a commission in the dental corps. Sergeant De Agro is reported to have given him an application blank and told him he could fill it out, but it would do him no good.

Colonel Wetherill later sent Dr. Willoughby a letter informing him that appointments in all sections of the Officers' Reserve corps except in the Air Corps reserve, the Medical, Dental and Veterinary Corps reserve, and approved graduates of the Reserve Officers, Training corps, the Air Corps Training center, the Blue course of the Citizens' Military Training camps, graduates of the Military or Naval academy, and warrant

officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army were filled.

Exceptions are made in the Medical, Dental and Veterinary Corps reserve in cases where an applicant for commission in the Regular Army has passed the required examination and been selected for commission in the Regular Army and in cases of recent graduates of recognized schools who are desired by the surgeon general for extended active duty under the army expansion program and have declared their intention in writing to seek a commission in the Regular Army at the end of their tour of duty.

Dr. Willoughby graduated from the dental college of Howard university in 1933. He had a 2-year government contract for dental work at Camp Muskingum of the Civilian Conservation corps, Zanesville, Ohio. At present he is

There are no colored dentists in the Dental Corps.

President Okays Jim Crowism

AN EDITORIAL

JIM CROW was given official sanction by President Roosevelt on Wednesday, October 9th in a statement at the White House he publicly stated a seven-point program for Negroes in the War Department. While the anti-Negro policy of the War Department has long been known by Negroes, it was not until last week that a President of the United States placed his seal of approval on it, however. Of far reaching importance, the statement is of deep significance and might readily set a precedent for other federal departments to put into operation jim crow sections. **OCT 19 1940**

Negroes all over the country are rightly indignant over the policy, submitted by Robert Patterson, Assistant Secretary of War, and released from the White House with approval of the President. As with most of the recent New Deal statements, the release starts with a seemingly broad program but ends with a joker which counteracts all the good features it might have.

The statement as given out by the White House: **OCT 19 1940**

"It is the policy of the War Department that the services of Negroes will be utilized on a fair and equitable basis. In line with this policy provision will be made as follows:

"1. The strength of the Negro personnel of the army of the United States will be maintained on the general basis of proportion of the Negro population of the country.

"2. Negro organizations will be established in each major branch of the service, combatant as well as non-combatant.

"3. Negro reserve officers eligible for active duty will be assigned to Negro units officered by colored personnel.

"4. When officer candidate schools are established, opportunity will be given to Negroes to qualify for reserve commissions.

"5. Negroes are receiving aviation training as pilots, mechanics and technical specialists. This training will be accelerated. Negro aviation units will be formed as soon as the necessary personnel has

been trained. **OCT 19 1940**

"6. At arsenals and army posts Negro civilians are accorded equal opportunity for employment at work for which they are qualified by ability, education and experience.

"7. The policy of the War Department is not to intermingle colored and white personnel in the same regimental organizations. This policy has been proven satisfactory over a long period of years and to make changes would produce situations destructive to morale and detrimental to the preparations for national defense. For similar reasons the department does not contemplate assigning colored reserve officers other than those of the Medical Corps and chaplains to existing Negro combat units of the regular army. These regular units are going concerns, accustomed through many years to the present system. Their morale is splendid, their rate of re-enlistment is exceptionally high, and their field training is well advanced. It is the opinion of the War Department that no experiments should be tried with the organizational setup of these units at this critical time."

Taking these items by points, why should the Negro army personnel be maintained on the basis of population proportion? Or if that is a new policy of the government then let's have all federal employees appointed on that basis.

We believe that Negroes should be in every branch of the armed service, combatant as well as non-combatant. We do not agree, however, with the assignment of Negro reserve officers only to Negro units officered by Negroes, because that will mean that Negro officers will only be called for the regiments (national guard) which have Negro officers now. Under the the 9th and 10th Cavalry and the 24th and War Department policy as just laid down 25th Infantry regiments, which are staffed by white officers, will continue to be staffed by whites except for chaplain and medical corps men. If Negroes are good enough to be officers why are they not good enough to

command their own men, be they national guard or regular army units.

But point number 7 is the most damnable statement ever made either by or with Presidential sanction. "The policy of the War Department is not to intermingle colored and white enlisted personnel in the same regimental organization." If Negroes in the army cannot intermingle with whites will that same policy hold true in the event of duty on the field of war? Is the War Department going to refuse to send Negro soldiers into battle because they will be fighting along side of or with white soldiers? Is the War Department going to restrict Negro soldiers from firing at the enemy, if that enemy happens to be white? **OCT 19 1940**

Of one thing we can be certain. President Roosevelt approves of jim crow and has finally showed his true colors. Which is all the more reason why we are for Willkie who has promised, among other things, to abolish jim crow policies as they now exist in government.

Skilled Negro Laborers Are Denied Defense Jobs

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9.—A protest against the discrimination suffered by Negroes in Columbus, Georgia who sought employment in private and Government-directed defense projects in Columbus, Ga., was launched with the advisory council of the National Defense Commission by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Saturday. **OCT 19 1940**

The Association acted upon complaints received from its Columbus, Ga., branch. According to the present report Negro bricklayers, carpenters and painters have been refused clearance for jobs through the United States Employment Bureau there. The report also pointed out that the Williams Lumber company in Columbus, with defense contracts totalling more than \$2,000,000, has refused to employ skilled Negro labor. Because of its importance as a military center this Georgia town is humming with defense activity, especially in the building industry.

Excerpt From Details Of The Union White House Conference On Negroes Revealed!

Cincinnati
MEMORANDUM OF REQUESTS

PRESENTED TO, PRESIDENT

Ohio
New York—Details of the conference dealing with discrimination against Negroes in the armed forces of the United States which was held at the White House on September 27 were made public by the N. A. A. C. P. The list of those present was given last week. **OCT 10 1940**

The President stated to the conference that Negro units would be organized in all branches of the army, combat as well as service units.

In response to inquiries about the training of Negroes as Commissioned officers, the use of Negro professionals such as doctors, dentists pharmacists and nurses, and the use of Negroes in the Air Corps, the President stated that plans for the use of Negroes in those capacities had not yet been developed.

The Assistant Secretary of War, Patterson, stated that the War Department planned to call for service soon Negroes reserve officers but that the date had not yet been decided upon.

As to the Navy, Col. Knox stated that while he was sympathetic, he felt that the problem there was almost insoluble since men have to live together on ships. Col. Knox stated that "Southern" and "Northern" ships are impossible.

Negro, White Troops To Be Segregated

By the United Press

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—President Roosevelt today approved the system of segregating Negro and white troops in the expanding military service. **OCT 9 1940**

Stephen T. Early, White House secretary, said the segregation policy was approved following a conference of Mr. Roosevelt, Walter White, president of the National Assn. For the Advancement of Colored People, two other Negro leaders, Secretary of Navy Frank Knox, and Assistant Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson.

Tuskegee Veteran Hospital Exhibit At *Defender* 8-24-40 *Chicago, Ill.* Exposition Shows How Patients Are Cured



Dr. S. O. Johnson, in charge Veterans Hospital Exhibit

By REBECCA STILES TAYLOR

One of the most interesting and popular displays of the American Negro Exposition is that which represents the United States Veterans Administration Facility at Tuskegee.

The reservation adjoins Tuskegee institute and is composed of 486 acres, on which are 67 buildings with a bed capacity of 1,498. It is and has been under Race management approximately 17 years.

The display, designed to show the methods utilized in the rehabilita-

tion of the disabled veteran, is complete, informative and at once conveys to the observer both the magnitude of the institution as well as the scope and effectiveness of the work done there.

The display consists of pictures showing clinics, groups of the personnel, patients' activities including recreational program, bibliotherapy and occupational therapy. There is also a well worded and arranged legend which gives in short the history of the hospital and a brief description of the operation of the various services and sections. The general arrangement is studied and artistic, which enhances appreciably the effectiveness of the exhibit.

The stress placed on occupational

therapy, as revealed in the very creditable exhibit of work accomplished by the patients, is commendable and quite in accord with the accepted trend of the times.

The medical activities as indicated in well selected and arranged pictures confirm the impression one gets from observing that the staff of competent and experienced physicians are keeping abreast with the advances in medicine and are doubtless, conforming to the standards of the veteran administration.

One can see evidences of research and additions to medical literature. The exhibit is interesting, provocative and one of which the institution should feel justly proud.

Encourage Research

It is quite fitting that a picture and a word of greeting from Gen. Frank T. Hines, administrator of veterans affairs is included in the exhibit. His interest in this institution is generally known to all.

The manager of the hospital, Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, has been in charge since 1936, succeeding Dr. J. H. Ward. He has a staff of 28 physicians, many of whom are affiliated with leading medical and scientific organizations in the lines of their specialties.

Research has been encouraged and considerable progress has been made, most significant of which is the work of Dr. George C. Bunche in the field of fever or malaria therapy in the treatment of neurosyphilis among members of the Race.

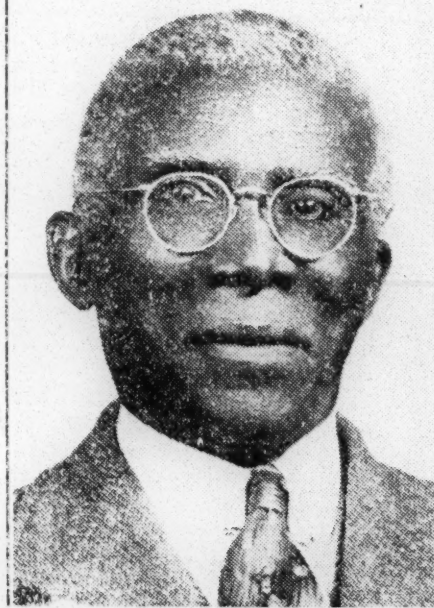
Dr. S. O. Johnson who supervises the exhibit, is a member of the neuropsychiatric staff, and is in charge of the infirmary service. He was assisted in the setting up of the booth and the exhibits by H. C. Saunders, assistant finance officer of the hospital, and Louis Briver, occupational therapy aide.

Reveals Negro Was Brigadier General In Confederate Army

Robert Smalls, in Whose Honor South Carolina High School Has Been Named, Won His Freedom in Civil War, President Hubert Claims.

BEAUFORT, S. C., April 25—In an address at anniversary exercises Wednesday evening at the Robert Smalls high school here, President B. F. Hubert of the Georgia State College for Negroes, paid inspiring tribute to the memory of the Negro leader in whose honor the school was named. "He left a record of inspiration for the new Negro of today," the speaker said, "and other great spirits of the race in his era will always be remembered because of their courage, initiative and will to work."

Born a slave, Robert Smalls won his freedom in the Civil war, and for repeated bravery in action was successively promoted until he was finally commissioned a Brigadier general in the Union army. Returning to his native State of South Carolina at the close of the war he settled in the coastal area where his natural genius for leadership again asserted itself in aiding the scores of members of his race to buy their own farm homesteads and acquire other valuable property holdings.



Sgt. WILLIAM ANCRUM former member of the 10th Cavalry U. S. Army, who recently celebrated his 78th birthday, has had an interesting career.

Sgt. William Ancrum who last week celebrated his 78th birthday, served 30 years in the 10th Cavalry, U. S. Army and after his retirement in 1914 he spent 18 years more in Civil Service

in the Adjutant General Department. Still hale and hearty, Sgt. Ancrum celebrated his nearly four-score years in company with a few friends. Born in 1862 in Orangeburg, S. C., he left there in 1881 and went to St. Louis where he worked as a stevedore until 1886 when he enlisted in the 10th Cavalry.

He was at Ft. Apache, Arizona when the Indian "War" led by Geronimo and Sitting Bull broke out and served all through that campaign during which Geronimo was captured and Sitting Bull slain. Next he was stationed at Ft. Assiniboine, Montana and in 1898 his troop was brigaded with Roosevelt's Rough Riders and sailed for Cuba where they fought at San Juan Hill in the Spanish-American War.

Following the close of the Spanish-American War the 10th Cavalry was sent back to Cuba in the army of occupation and later was transferred in 1907 to the Philippine Islands in an army of occupation for two years service. Returning from the Islands in 1909 the 10th Cavalry was stationed at Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt., for four years, and next at Ft. Huachuca, Arizona at which place Sgt. Ancrum was placed on the retired list in March, 1914, as a first sergeant.

Since that time he has been in Boston, employed for 18 years in the Adjutant General Department, at the Army Base, South Boston. He now resides at 16 Yarmouth Street.

Married Miss Alice Watson of Hot Springs, Va. by Rev. B. W. Swain, former pastor of Columbus A.M.E. Zion Church, Sgt. Ancrum was widowed by her death in June, 1938.

Sgt. Ancrum is enthusiastic in praise of army training and believes it to be among the best available for colored youth. He attributes his splendid physical condition to his military training and the out-door life of the regular army soldier. Although in active service in the fights with Indians out West and in the Spanish American War, he didn't receive "a scratch." "I was among the lucky ones," he says, "Many of our comrades were killed or wounded at San Juan Hill."

FIRST WEST POINT GRADUATE

Henry Ossian Flipper, who died last week at the advanced age of 84, was the first colored graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point. True to the traditions of that institution, he was an officer and a gentleman. When he relinquished his commission as first lieutenant, he began a career as an engineer which led him far afield, causing him to spend several years in South America. He was a brother of Bishop J. S. Flipper, senior bishop of the A.M.E. Church.

Nothing illustrates racial discrimination at its worst than the fact that it has been possible to count the number of colored graduates of both Annapolis and West Point on the fingers of one hand. Of late years the election of a colored Congressman from Chicago has somewhat tended to increase the number of entrants, if not graduates, though the conditions which the colored West Point graduates are not vastly different from those described by Mr. Flipper in his autobiographical account of his days at the academy.

Mr. Flipper's persistence in the face of odds which would have discouraged a man of weaker fibre ought to be an inspiration to ambitious colored youth to strive against obstacles which beset its path towards progress.

Vet Of Both North, South

Negro Served For Union, Confederacy

(By The Associated Press)

VIDALIA, Ga., April 26.—Charlie Hicks, who's just a few months short of being a centenarian, celebrated Memorial Day today.

But it's just the first installment for Charlie because he's going to do the same thing all over again on May 30.

Charlie, it seems, has got a legitimate right to double up on his observances, since he is probably the only man now left alive who wore both the blue and the gray from '61 to '65.

He was born a slave, so the story goes, on the Hicks plantation in Johnson county and when the fight-

ing started he was Lieutenant Hicks' body servant, wearing the Confederate gray.

Toward the end of the war the Yankees captured him, put him in a blue uniform, and enrolled him as a cook.

He's certified as a veteran of the Confederacy and has attended many a reunion in Dixie.

The federal government has paid him a pension and the Grand Army of the Republic has signed him up and welcomes him at its meetings.

Charlie always celebrates his birthday with a big barbecue for his family and his white friends at his Toombs county farm. It's going to be a special one this fall, says Charlie, because this time he'll be an even 100 years old.

He's in pretty good shape for a near-centenarian. He can still get around under his own power, his sight and hearing still work, and his judgment and digestion are good boasts Charlie.

THE NEGRO A SOLDIER

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has asked Congress for an additional five billion dollars for the rearmament program, and in all likelihood his request will be granted. This money and other such funds will come from taxes imposed on all the people including the more than twelve million Negroes in the United States. Yet the Negro is still denied anything like a justifiable share in the personnel of the armed forces of the country, and the War Department has yet to define its policy as regards the Negro.

We cannot understand the attitude of the New Deal in this matter. Not one of its spokesmen has protested this injustice to the Negro in this matter, and yet they claim to be our friends. In sharp contrast to their silence, the record shows what others have thought of the Negro as a soldier.

As far back as 1875, General B. F. Butler, who commanded Negro troops in the Civil War and later became Congressman from Massachusetts and Governor of the Bay State, climaxed a most eloquent speech in the halls of Congress, advocating the giving of civil rights to the Negro by recalling having looked upon the dead bodies of 543 of his colored comrades in arms and swearing a solemn oath:

"May my right hand forget its cunning, and my tongue cleve to the roof of my mouth, if ever I fail to defend the rights of the men who have given their blood for me and my country this day and for their race forever."

Theodore Roosevelt took a similar oath when Negro soldiers saved his life at the battle of San Juan Hill, and all his public life he expressed admiration for the fighting qualities of the black man and never failed to speak out against discrimination against the Negro wherever found. Col. William Hayward, and many other white officers who commanded Negro troops in the last war have given public testimony to the bravery of these soldiers.

In view of this record, we cannot understand the silence of the big shots of the New Deal in the face of this discriminatory policy by the War and Navy Departments. The Democrats are meeting in Chicago this week to renominate President Roosevelt for a third term, and we understand that the renomination will be by acclamation. We

would like to see a Negro delegate arise on the floor of the convention and tell the Democratic party that the Negro voters are not satisfied with relief and jobs in the WPA and relief distributing agencies; that we want a fair share of the jobs coming through the rearmament program and an end of discrimination in the three branches of the armed forces of the nation. Unless this policy is quickly changed, the party will lose the support of the Negro in the forthcoming election.

With the activities of "Fifth Columnists" increasing daily, the record of the Negro soldier in past wars and his proven loyalty should entitle him to squarer treatment at the hands of the government than he is now receiving.

Military History Recounts Heroic Exploits Of Negro

CHICAGO, Ill.—A history recounting the heroic exploits of the Negro as a soldier and sailor in the defense of this country has appeared for the first time, under the auspices of the WPA Writers' Program.

The book, "Cavalcade of the American Negro," also gives a vivid picture of the Negro's participation in the economic, political and cultural growths of the nation. The miracle of his winning a place in America is described in the publication, produced by the Illinois Writers' Project of the Work Projects Administration in conjunction with the American Negro Progress Exposition being held in Chicago through September 2.

LAI D CITIZENSHIP CLAIMS

"The Negro laid claim to American citizenship by early demonstrating through deeds of heroism, loyalty, and intrepidity, his willingness to defend the country of his adoption in its many of the armed units the Distin-guished Service Medals, the Croix de Guerre, and other honors. Their bravery and conduct on the field of the American Revolution at the battle of Boston Massacre in 1770. At Bun-ker Hill another Negro, Peter Salem, fired the first shot that wounded the British officer, Major Pitcairn. And Negro soldiers fought in the Civil War at Brandywine Beach a giant Negro in which their big stake was the freedom of their own people, the Cavalcade" recalls. They manned 161 regiments, of which 141 were infan-

try colony to bolster the hard pressed American forces. In all, it is estimated that at least 3,000 Negroes saw the Battle of Lake Erie won the praise service in the Colonial Armies, each of the regiment carrying an average of about thirty-five.

700 WITH WASHINGTON

General Washington's personal command is said to have had over

seven hundred colored soldiers on August 24, 1778. The resistance put up by Negro troops covered the re-treat of the American and French forces from Savannah on October 9, 1779.

The "Cavalcade of the American Negro" states that 2,290,527 registrants of the race were included under the Selective Service Act during the last World War. Of this number, 342,277 were placed in full military service. About two hundred thousand Negro troops landed in France to fight in the front line trenches and to perform stevedore work and other duties required by the emergency. Fourteen hundred Negroes held commissions ranging from second lieutenant to major.

WON WAR HONORS

The deeds of these officers and the enlisted men under them won for them many of the armed units the Distin-guished Service Medals, the Croix de Guerre, and other honors. Their bravery and conduct on the field of the American Revolution at the battle of Boston Massacre in 1770. At Bun-ker Hill another Negro, Peter Salem, fired the first shot that wounded the British officer, Major Pitcairn. And Negro soldiers fought in the Civil War at Brandywine Beach a giant Negro in which their big stake was the freedom of their own people, the Cavalcade" recalls. They manned 161 regiments, of which 141 were infan-

try colony to bolster the hard pressed American forces. In all, it is estimated that at least 3,000 Negroes saw the Battle of Lake Erie won the praise service in the Colonial Armies, each of the regiment carrying an average of about thirty-five.

The heroism of the Negro sailors at the Battle of Lake Erie won the praise of Commander Perry and led to the formation of a Negro regiment to join the Army at Sackett's Harbor.

"The foremost Negro scientist is George Washington Carver, a former slave, now head of agricultural research at Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute," says the section

have invented or have given valuable suggestions to Eli Whitney in inventing the cotton gin."

In summarizing conveniences and comforts made possible to American consumers and industry since the Civil War, "Cavalcade of the American Negro" cites a large number of other inventions made possible through the creative efforts of descendants of slaves. These include a magnetic car-balancing device, a cutter for roll holders, musical instruments and an office safe equipped with an electric siren which will sound automatically in the event of tampering.

Prof. Ernest E. Just, of Howard University, holds unique rank in the field of biology. Charles Henry Turner, of Clark University, in addition to following a brilliant teaching career, has conducted noteworthy research dealing with the life of bees and ants. James A. Parsons of Dayton, Ohio, has contributed valuable additions to the fund of human knowledge, in electro-chemistry and electro-metallurgy. The book recites how in these and other scientific fields the Negro, in industry or the college laboratory, has demonstrated his ability at independent research.

"Black men have applied their inventive genius to a wide range of subjects," the history continues. "These include agricultural implements, wood and metal working machines, land conveyances on road and track, sea-going vessels, chemical compounds, electricity, aeronautics, house furnishings, mechanical toys, and amusement devices. Negroes are estimated to hold patents on some 4,000 inventions.

BANNEKER RECALLED

Before slavery was abolished, Benjamin Banneker made the first clock ever constructed in America; James Forten devised an apparatus for managing sails; Rillieux improved the method of refining sugar; Matzeliger built a machine for lasting shoes; Elijah McCoy invented automatic lubrication; Robert B. Lewis invented mer slave, now head of agricultural machine for picking oakum; Henry research at Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute," says the section

Negro In Wars -

Amsterdam News

FROM THE TIME this country was a group of Colonies, Negroes have served in all its wars and military expeditions. During the Revolutionary War both the British and the Colonies used Negroes—free and slave—in their armies, but it is difficult to estimate the total number so engaged.

As a Hessian officer wrote in 1773, "the Negro can take the field instead of his Master, and therefore no regiment is to be seen in which there are not Negroes in abundance. Doubtless much of the military service was performed by loyal Negro men-servants, of which no record was made either of numbers or deeds of valor."

In the Southern Colonies only free Negroes were in the Patriotic Army in the beginning, but when steps were taken and appeals made to the governing bodies to raise regiments of "black troops." Freedom to Negro slaves, as well as indentured white men, who would enlist in the British Army was offered by the Government of Virginia and a regiment of 800 Negroes from Staten Island was formed in 1776. The Governor of Virginia was also urged to use 10,000 Negroes from the Province of South Carolina. There were about 30,000 slaves used for pioneer work and to build fortifications.

Negroes in Every U. S. War

For the War of 1812 the New York Legislature authorized raising "two regiments of men of color." Two thousand Negroes enlisted and were sent to Sackett's Harbor and Negro troops were enlisted in Mobile and fought in the Battle of New Orleans.

During the Civil War, Negroes both free and slave, enlisted for service, comprised some 178,975 men formed into 161 regiments. Among the first state to enlist Negroes was South Carolina which formed the First South Carolina Volunteers in 1862. Louisiana, later that year, organized the First Louisiana Native Guards composed of Negroes, and then followed the State of Massachusetts.

The Confederate Army urged freeing the slaves (if they survived) who volunteered for service. In 1861 the Tennessee Legislature passed an Act favoring the acceptance of free Negroes between the ages of 18 and 50 in the military service. This, I believe, was the first Southern State to introduce legislation in this regard.

Negroes Enter Regular U. S. Army

After Civil War, Congress passed a law creating six Negro regiments in the Regular Army—the 9th and 10th Cavalry and the 38th, 39th, 40th and 41st Infantry regiments. By the Consolidation Act of March, 1869, these were reduced to four regiments—the four Infantry regiments being reorganized and formed into the 24th and 25th Infantry. The cavalry regiments were principally used for frontier duty in Indian territory. At the outbreak of the Spanish War the regular troops were among the first regiments sent to the front, and for the first time in our history they played a much greater part in war than they had heretofore in previous conflicts. Many volunteer regiments were formed but before they had an opportunity to actively participate the war ended.

The 8th Illinois Volunteers, however, were sent to Santiago as a part of the Army of Occupation. The 10th Cavalry and the 24th Infantry regulars made up a part of General Pershing's punitive expedition into Mexico in 1916.

Negroes In World War

After America's entrance in the World War, 342,277 Negroes were accepted for full military duty. In addition, there were the National Guard components from New York, Illinois, the District of Columbia, Massachusetts, Ohio, Connecticut and Maryland. These units were made into the 369th, 370th, 371st and 372nd Infantry regiments and served throughout the World War with the French Army.

The draftees formed the 92nd Division, served in other branches of the service and were used as placements. Negro women also rendered exceptional service during the World War as nurses, and as workers in industry and on the farms.

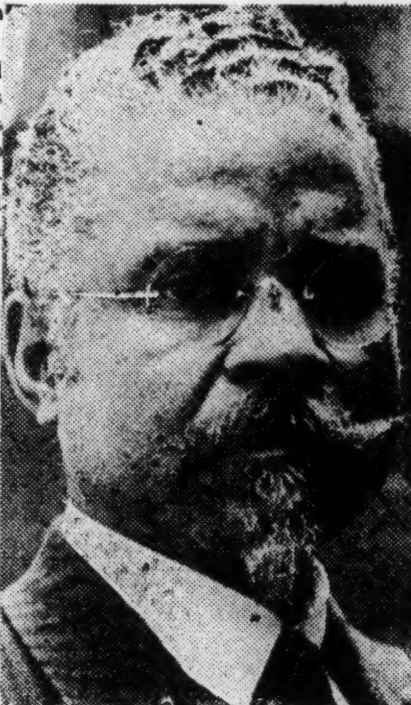
Prior to 1917 the colored regiments were principally officered by white men. During the Civil War several Negroes were commissioned—Dr. A. T. Augusta and Dr. Andrew W. Abbott (from Toronto) served in the Medical Corps and Bishop Henry W. Turner was appointed the first Negro Chaplain. In the Spanish War many Negroes received commissions in the Volunteers, and a very large number were made during the war. In 1918 when the draft became effective, Negroes were put in the Artillery, Engineers, Motor Trains, Machine Gun Battalions, Signal Corps and Quartermaster Corps, as well as the Infantry. There were also Pioneer Infantry Regiments formed.

Served In Many Branches

It is to be noted that Negroes served in many branches of the Army. During the Revolutionary War they were in the Infantry, Artillery and Pioneer and Fortifications work (now the duty of Engineers). They even had Light and Heavy Artillery regiments of Negroes in the Civil War.

The majority of Negro officers, however, were commissioned in the Infantry and served in the Infantry and Machine Gun units. Artillery officers saw very little active service with their regiments.

History records that Negroes have served with distinction in all wars of this country. In the Revolutionary War, Crispus Attucks was a hero in the Boston



COL. B. O. DAVIS

they fought a rear-guard action in Charleston, repulsing the British Army and permitting the American and French Armies to retreat.

Negroes Praised for Bravery

Commodore Perry said of the Negro fighter in the War of 1812 after the Battle of Lake Erie "they seemed to be absolutely insensible of danger," and General Andrew Jackson, at Mobile, praised them for their conduct and brave service, for which he promised to commend them to the President.

During the Civil War our soldiers distinguished themselves at the Battle of Milliken's Bend, near Vicksburg, at Port Hudson, Fort Wagner, Petersburg and the Battle of Nashville. Even by the Confederates at New Orleans in 1862, at a Mass Review of troops, the Negro soldier was paid "a deserved compliment to the companies of free colored men all very well drilled and comfort-

ably uniformed." (These men supplied themselves with arms and equipment at their own cost). The regular soldiers have fought with distinction from the time of their organization, when they were stationed in Indian Territory, through the Spanish War and in Mexico in 1916. The 10th Cavalry saved Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and the Rough Riders in Cuba; the 25th Infantry at El Caney, and the four regiments served heroically at the Battle of San Juan.

At Santiago the 8th Illinois distinguished itself in policing and cleaning up the city during our occupation. In 1916 two companies of the 10th Cavalry were trapped by a superior Mexican force, but dismounted and fought on foot putting the enemy to rout.

Outfits Won Many Decorations

Many individuals doubtless were and should have been decorated for bravery in France, but the records are incomplete due to many reasons. The four National Guard units of the 93rd Division, each of which outfit was brigaded with the French Troops, were cited by the French government and their colors decorated with the Croix-de-Guerre. Hundreds of individuals likewise received this coveted medal. The 1st Battalion of the 367th Infantry was also cited for its bravery, but the United States government merely expressed its commendation by an official report of the General of the Armies, few individuals receiving American citations, and none of the regiments.

I well remember the night of May 15, 1918, when Johnson and Roberts were seriously wounded after fighting off a German patrol. These men were part of a squad assigned to a listening post about 300 yards in front of the main front line. They were separated from our main troops by gates which were locked.

Things had been quiet in our sector, and even combat patrols had no activity. About 2:30 or 3:00 that morning there was considerable shooting of rifles and grenades which lasted about thirty minutes. About 4:00 o'clock these two soldiers were evacuated through Battalion Headquarters where I was.

Upon being questioned, they said they "were on watch, and

Johnson saw something move. He called to Roberts and both then opened fire with their French rifles. This brought fire from our front line troops. Soon figures began to come all around them. Their rifles jammed and they then began to throw grenades; then more figures appeared.

Meanwhile the Corporal and the balance of Johnson and Roberts' squad were asleep in the dugout and did not hear the noise. So they jumped out of the hole and started using the rifles as clubs. But this was ineffective and with the Germans closing in, their minds ran to the Bolo—the short knife. Then they were at home, the fight was over.

Robert and Johnson Heroes

An inspection later that day by the French officers from our Division, with the Battalion Commander and several officers, discovered several German rifles, helmets, caps (which were cut and matted with bloodstained hair) grenades and wire cutters. A trail of blood ran from this post through the bob-wire entanglements and over toward the German line, indicating the evacuation of their wounded.

When the souvenirs were collected the Inspecting Officers estimated the patrol as numbering about twenty-six men. Both these soldiers survived and each received the Croix-de-Guerre with Palm citations from the French government. Needham Roberts is still alive and resides in Trenton.

There were doubtless many other acts of bravery in which Negroes were the principal actors, but unfortunately our history does not record them. Just what part we will be called upon to play in the future conflicts cannot now be determined but all indications point to the use of all available man-power, physically fit, in the present type of warfare.

By Lt.-Col. Chauncey Hooper
369th Inf., N. Y. N. G.

NEGRO SKIPPER WAS REVOLUTIONARY NAVY HERO

By P. Bernard Young, Jr.

Throughout recent decades, the population of Norfolk has been roughly one-third colored and two-thirds white. If for no other reason than this numerical importance, the colored Norfolkian necessarily would loom large in any analytical or historical portrait of this storied seaport. But the Norfolk Negro has earned a vital niche in the annals of his city for many reasons less accidental than numbers.

The colored people have been here almost from the first days of Norfolk as a community. The records of lower Norfolk County reveal that during the seventeenth century numerous Negroes were living in this section, a few of them free and more of them slaves. When the Virginia Assembly enacted laws in the 1660's sealing the fate of slavery upon all imported Negroes, numerous Norfolk County masters left wills which gave freedom to their Negro servants.

Although by 1700 the population of free Negroes was about two to every 25 slaves in Norfolk, there was some apprehension among white Norfolkians concerning the former: some feared they would become a charge on Norfolk and others feared they would become self-sufficient.

As the Revolutionary War drew near, many masters in this locality looked with suspicion upon Negroes, and in 1775 Lord Dunmore, royal governor of the Virginia Colony proclaimed freedom for all slaves who would join the British forces and, understandingly tempted, perhaps.

Norfolk through the years has contributed many persons and groups outstanding in singing and the other arts. Most outstanding recently is Miss Dorothy Maynor, generally recognized during the past meteoric year of her career as one of the world's greatest vocalists.

The city has orchestras, bands and choruses ranking with the best in the state. Among them are the Excelsior Band, the Norfolk and Western Male Chorus, Norfolk Jazz Quartet, the Philharmonic Glee Club, Clint Turner's and Ben Jones' orchestras, and the Booker T. Washington

High School Chorus.

In the religious field Norfolk is represented by virtually every denomination and sect in which Negroes hold membership. These contribute liberally to schools, missions and charitable work and co-operate with welfare and community agencies. Our First Baptist Church (Bute Street) operates an old folks' home here.

An interesting historical sidelight or two available reveal that the Bute Street Baptist Church was turned over to the Negro clerk, Lewis Tucker when Norfolk was captured by Federal soldiers during the Civil War, and that by 1870—out of the original church—there developed large congregations in the Bank Street, First Calvary, Queen Street, and Jerusalem Baptist churches.

Norfolk, like virtually every other city of comparable size, has its slums, and the greater portion of them exist in Negro sections. A 1938 survey revealed that slums here cover one per cent of the total area (a large area of the old city proper) and housed 12 per cent of the total population. Two-thirds of the slum dwellers were colored, according to the survey.

Various philanthropic or welfare-charity groups have labored valiantly to make life a little better for Negro boys and girls, men and women. In 1888, the Rev. William G. Hunton organized the nation's first all-Negro Y. M. C. A. in Norfolk. Under his leadership, the idea spread to other cities in the country and he was called to New York as national secretary of Negro Y. M. C. A. branches and was instrumental in persuading the late Julius Rosenwald to grant \$25,000 to any city raising \$74,000 for a Negro Y. M. C. A. an offer that no Virginia city accepted.

Members of the Community Chest Fund include the following Negro agencies: Norfolk Community Hospital, Y. M. C. A., W. C. A., Colored United Charities, and there are in addition the Lekies Old Folks Home, Colored Union Mission, and Women's Mission working in the welfare and charity field.

Two outstanding accomplishments during the past 12 months were the

completion of the new Community Hospital Building and the gymnasium-library-cafeteria project at Booker Washington High School at a total cost of about \$225,000. Just this

thousand joined Dunmore's crew at their Elizabeth river headquarters.

Later Norfolk was reduced to ashes and many of Dunmore's Negro recruits saw their own shanties go up in flames.

Scarcity of water and food, disease, and other factors made this first taste of freedom less than satisfying, however, and when the British officer at last sailed for England he carried only about a hundred Negroes with him.

During the Revolutionary War numerous Negroes served the American colonies with distinction in their fight for freedom. Among those cited in the records was the only Negro naval captain in Virginia's history, Capt. Mark Starlin, described as "a very singular and meritorious character (who) proved a skillful and devoted patriot."

With the coming into being of the independent American republic, the freedom that Negroes thought might come failed to materialize, but many of them already free, worked for themselves, bought homes and accumulated property in the Norfolk area.

During the pre-Civil War days Norfolk was an active "Under-ground Railroad" station with both white and Negro agents aiding slaves to leave for "free land" elsewhere.

CITES RECORD OF NEGRO CITIZENS IN FORMER WARS

N. B. Allen Re-elected;
Akron Selected for
Sessions in 1941

COLUMBUS, Ohio. — The annual convention of the Frontiers of America in its closing session here recently, denounced discrimination against Negroes in all branches of the nation's armed defenses. We elected Nimrod B. Allen, Columbus president, and se-

lected Akron, Ohio, for its 1941 convention.

Voting to accept the new clubs for the coming year, the convention chose three regional organizers; Henry C. Sparks, Philadelphia, east; A. P. Bentley, Columbus, middle-west, and Raymond R. Brown, Omaha, Nebraska, west.

The anti-discrimination resolution calls for peace with national self-respect and cites the heroic record of Negro citizens in all the nation's wars.

Calling attention upon the President to end racial discrimination in all branches of army and navy the resolution concludes: "We, the Frontiers of America, in national convention assembled, do hereby petition the President of these United States as Commander-in-Chief of all the armed forces to use his good offices and see to it that all the various departments and branches of the entire defense program be thrown open to Negro citizens of the United States on equal terms and conditions with every other American citizen."

Cites Emancipation

Citing the importance of the Emancipation Proclamation to the American Negro, the convention called for observance of this event on the same date the country over, and directed officials to work for this end.

Voting to go to Akron, Ohio July 25-27, 1941, the convention elected Nimrod B. Allen, Columbus, president; Dr. W. T. Nelson, Cincinnati, first vice president; J. W. Williams, Columbus, second vice president; Henry C. Sparks, Philadelphia, third vice president; Dr. J. J. Carter, treasurer; Dr. J. S. Hines, Jr., secretary, both of Columbus and Samuel R. Shepard, Akron, sergeant-at-arms.

Others on the board of directors include the following: Artee Fleming, George Thompson, Dan Thomas, Akron; J. Harvey Kerns, E. F. Lacey, Shad Jones, the Rev. J. T. Douglass, Cincinnati; and the Rev. C. F. Jenkins, L. M. Shaw, Bishop R. E. Jones, A. P. Bentley, Columbus and Raymond R. Brown, Omaha, Neb.

Negro People in the American Revolution

THE NEGRO IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, by Herbert Aptheker. International Publishers. New York. 47 pages. 25 cents.

By Mary Southard

Here is a new link in Herbert Aptheker's lively analytical studies in the history of the American Negro people. In this booklet which supplements his earlier researches—"Negro Slave Revolts 1526-1860" and "The Negro in the Civil War"—he explores a vital phase of Negro history and of the American Revolution as well.

brought about chiefly by the presence of the slave holding Southern states, the great masses of Negro slaves were barred from contributing their courage and talents to the Revolution. The door was slammed in the face of tens of thousands of Negroes in the South. These, seeing that their masters meant freedom "for whites only," were forced to carry on their struggle for liberation through flight, conspiracy and rebellion.

From original sources—from archives, letters and documents of the period—he derives rich subject matter with which to construct his living picture of the manifold and important activities of the Negro people in 1775-1783. In the course of this he uncovers facts carefully hidden by the many bourgeois historians who have obscured and distorted the revolutionary history of the American Negroes. For example: the fact that Negroes from every one of the thirteen states served in the armed forces of the Revolution. That some contributed important services as spies and fought in the youthful American navy. Black volunteers as well as white suffered in the famous bitter winter at Valley Forge and the two Negroes were among those chosen by Washington for his daring crossing of the Delaware and one was in the commander's own boat.

The tragic consequences of the failure of the American Revolution to carry through the liberation of the slaves is demonstrated clearly by the author in his conclusion. This failure came close to bringing victory to the British who attempted to make use of the zeal for freedom of the slaves; but the demagoguery of their appeals to the slaves was exposed by their treachery and their economic and political connections with the Tory slaveholders in the South and in the West Indies, and this prevented them from making effective allies of the liberty-loving slaves. The failure of the Revolution to free the Negro people prolonged the war and led eighty years later to four years of bloody civil war. And, concludes Aptheker, "the failure of that second American Revolution to fully achieve its end—the economic security and complete liberty of the masses, Negro and white, of the South—remains to this day as a huge parasite . . . poisoning the social life of the nation."

The story of the brave white woman, Molly Pitcher, who served her disabled husband's cannon, is well known, but Aptheker has uncovered the story of Deborah Ganett, heroic Negro woman who fought as a private in the Revolutionary Army for seventeen months and was later rewarded by Massachusetts for the exhibition of "an extraordinary instance of female heroism."

With these and many other instances Aptheker reveals the valor and enthusiasm of the Negroes who were allowed to participate in the struggle against British tyranny and win their own freedom. But because of the serious contradictions within the revolutionary forces,

ican Negro people. It is a sharp answer to the vicious slanders of GONE WITH THE WIND and BIRTH OF A NATION that serve to stir up race hatred and disrupt the growing unity of Negro and white. It presents a telling argument for the deep necessity of this unity, for its main historical conclusion is that liberty and well-being can only be fully achieved through the unified struggle of all the people, Negro and white together.

This booklet is published in the same attractive format as the other two in Aptheker's series. And the price mark says only fifteen cents for this valuable piece of Marxist exploration into the rich field of American Negro history.

Aptheker's booklet is especially timely today. It is a good weapon in the hands of all, both Negro and white, who want to defend the revolutionary traditions of the Amer-

Draft Exemptions Bought For \$25---During Civil War Colored Soldier Hero Of Theme On Civil War

You won't be able to buy your way out of the draft now but (oh, for the good, old days, gentlemen, of 21 to 31) back during the Civil War, \$25 would do the trick. It did do the trick for hundreds of white draftees, who had love for country, but not for the pellets of Civil War blunderbusses.

One of these hundreds was George White, whose name suggests historical prominence, if not nationally, certainly locally; but, somehow, no record of him and his affairs has been found yet.

Paid Too Soon

He had \$25 and, perhaps, a friend or two; The TRIBUNE has the proof—certificate, rather, and an opinion. White, whose address can be traced only to the "twelfth ward, Philadelphia," could have saved \$25 (really \$25 in those days), because the war ended on April 9—less than a month after he paid his "bounty to the volunteers."

Dated March 10, 1865, the "bounty" paper, still in good condition, certifies "that Mr. George White has paid his contribution (note well), twenty-five dollars, to the Twelfth Ward Bounty Fund, to pay bounties to volunteers to fill the quota of the ward, and avoid the present impending draft ordered by the President (Lincoln) of the United States, for the purpose of putting down the rebellion and reestablishing the supremacy of the laws over every foot of our country."

It is signed by Thomas Connell and Charles M. Wagner, president and secretary of the Twelfth Ward Bounty Fund Committee, respectively.

Without patron and heroic qualities peoples."

Soviet movies are known and as was cited in the famous "opus", never show inferior or inhuman characters. The new film, "Secret Island", will be no exception to this fixed and inviolable policy.

Colored Soldier Hero Of Theme On Civil War

By AUSTIN WORTH

Moscow Correspondent, CNA

ODESSA, USSR, (By Air Mail)—

With its beginning prologue locale laid in the deep American South, during the closing days of the Civil War, a new film is under production here with a Negro character, "Nab", in one of the principal roles. The role of "Nab" is being played by an American Negro, Robert Ross, supported by able Soviet movie actors.

Based on Jules Verne's "Secret Island", the indoor shots of the picture are being taken on the lot of the Odessa Moving Picture Studio. Outdoor scenes will be shot along the Black Sea coast. The well-known Soviet scenario writers, S. Shchegolev and M. Kalinin, co-authored in reshaping Verne's romance into scenario form. The picture is expected to be finished by the close of the year, and it was learned at the headquarters of Chief Administration of the Cinema Industry that there is a possibility that the film may be shown in America.

The underlying idea in the Soviet adaptation of Verne's work for the screen is to emphasize upon the minds of young Soviet spectators, the heroism, initiative and will to struggle with nature of white and black when faced with a common danger as were "Nab" and his four white companions. These white companions—Northern soldiers who have escaped from a Confederate prison camp—and "Nab" exemplify a spirit of friendship between black and white, a friendship true and sincere and with nothing of the usual American patronizing, inferior-and-superior element present.

Having barely escaped from a lynching mob organized by slaveowners, "Nab" and his true Northern friends and comrades escape in a balloon and come down on "Secret Island." Here

begins their struggle for existence against joint danger, with "Nab" outstanding in his initiative, honor, heroism and humanism. Through "Nab" is also brought out the popular foil humor of the American people, with clowning and condescension omitted.

"The new film will contain within itself a continuation of the regular and fixed Soviet policy, inculcating human equality toward and between all races" said Mrs. Chernyaski. "The Negro character, 'Nab', is placed in a very humanistic role, and together with his white colleagues will exemplify

Confederates Secret Papers Bare Plans To Ravage North

MEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 24.—Secret documents of the Southern Confederacy, among them a proposed plan to burn all Northern shipping and to devastate important cities and towns, are reprinted in condensed form in the calendar of the Ryder Collection of Confederate Archives at Tufts College—latest publication of the WPA Historical Records Survey.

The plan to lay waste Union key points is contained in the celebrated Oldham letter, which figured in the inquiry following the death of President Lincoln, when some people suspected that a Southern conspiracy had been responsible for the killing of the wartime Chief Executive. The letter was written by W. S. Oldham of Richmond, Va., to President Jefferson Davis and outlined a plan whereby innocent parties would carry powerful explosive materials into unsuspecting quarters.

Battle Reports Included

The calendar includes also a transcription of suggestions for the defense of New Orleans, offered by Maj. Gen. M. Lovell, commanding headquarters at New Orleans; confidential instructions for removal from Morris Island, defending the

entrance to Richmond, in 1863; many military reports of battles written by Confederate officers; a copy of a pass issued by Lieut. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, on April 13, 1865, allowing a negro boy to travel through the Union lines from City Point, Va., to Richmond; and many other valuable papers and documents.

The Confederate prisons papers form an important and instructive part of the collection. Among these are morning reports of prisoners in detention in Richmond; giving the number of prisoners of war, citizen prisoners, Confederates, deserters, Union ranks, and negroes. There also are transcriptions of passes issued to persons to visit Libby Prison, in Richmond.

Reading like fiction is the story of the finding of these Confederate papers. A field worker of the WPA Historical Records Survey, Edw. Marquette, uncovered the documents in a pile of gravel in the basement of Miner Hall at Tufts College. The papers appear to have borne a charmed existence. Twice lost, they were twice recovered, and now are safely stored in the Tufts College Library, to prevent further disappearances. They originally were found scattered on the floor of the Confederate headquarters in

Richmond, Va., shortly after the fall of Appomattox, when Southern leaders fled the city.

Minister Found Papers

The Rev. W. H. Ryder of St. Paul's Universalist Church, Chicago, made this rare find, in 1865, while collecting Civil War memorabilia for the Soldiers' Home Fair in Chicago, in aid of disabled soldiers. President Lincoln had agreed to attend the fair, but his death intervened. The fair was held, however, and the papers were displayed.

When the importance of the papers was realized the Rev. Mr. Ryder was requested to place them at the disposal of the Government, and he was called upon to testify at the inquiry relative to the conspiracy to assassinate President Lincoln and other Government officials. Upon the death of the Rev. Mr. Ryder, Mrs. Ryder presented the collection to Tufts College.

D. C. Colored to Mark Civil War Anniversary September 3, 1940

The colored people of Washington will celebrate the seventy-fifth anniversary of the end of the War Between the States with a recital by a chorus of 100 voices at Griffith Stadium Thursday at 8:30 p. m. The chorus will be under the direction of Maurice Hill. The group will be composed of the choirs of Campbell, St. Paul and St. John Methodist churches.

SOLDIERS- 1940 HISTORICAL

Birmingham, Ala. News
June 6, 1940

Confederate Veterans Gather In Huntsville For Annual Reunion

HUNTSVILLE, Ala.— (P)—Aged and tottering veterans of the confederacy, few in number but their spirits as strong as ever, gathered here today for the fortieth annual reunion of the Alabama division, United Confederate Veterans.

Not more than a dozen of the 37 still alive in Alabama were expected to be registered for the reunion.

Gen. John R. Kennedy, of Tuscaloosa, state commander, and Gen. Paul Sanguinetti, of Montgomery, adjutant general and chief of staff, were among those on hand.

The entertainment program consists of a concert by the Huntsville High School Band this afternoon, and a banquet and grand ball to-night.

An informal reception was held at reunion headquarters last night. The reunion will be brought to a close at noon tomorrow.

In addition to Gens. Kennedy and Sanguinetti, other veterans registered this morning were Gen. R. T. Boatrite, of Birmingham; J. W. Dixon, Moulton; G. W. Chumley, Collinsville; Gen. J. A. Steger and W. T. Bennett, Huntsville; W. U. Jacobway, Fort Payne; Col. W. H. Bell, Fayette; J. W. Moore, Selma, and two Negro veterans, Simon Phillips and R. A. Guinn, both of Birmingham.

The oldest veteran attending is Col. Bell, 101.

OLD CIVIL WAR BOAT SURVIVED A SINKING

Sunk By The Confederates,
Steamer Hope Was Raised

SERVED ON OHIO RIVER

Federals Found White Oak
Hull And Machinery In Excellent
Shape After Two
Years In Yazoo Mud

By JOE CURTIS

River front loungers were star-

ted 75 years ago today when one of them happened to look down the Mississippi where the bend starts around the west side of President's Island. He rubbed his eyes, took another look, then called out to a companion.

"Hey, Jim, what the thunder is that nosin' around the bend there off the head of President's Island?"

"Looks Like Gunboat."

Jim glanced up, snatched his knife blade into its case and remarked: "Looks to me like an old gunboat. No," he continued, "That one o' them things 'cause there ain't no gun showin'."

Soon the incoming steamer was near enough for the loungers to see she was the hull of a steamer being propelled under her own steam. When she landed they were told she was the Hope, just from the Yazoo River, and here is the story the loungers heard:

The Hope was a regular side-wheel packet on the Mississippi and Yazoo Rivers before the Civil War. When General Grant started his siege of Vicksburg in 1863, he sent some gunboats up the Yazoo to destroy any opposition the Confederates might offer in favor of troops defending, not only Vicksburg, but adjacent territory.

Scuttled Steamer

A courier rode in advance of the fleet and spread the news that the "Yankees are coming up the river." A small Confederate force went on board the steamer Hope, took possession of her and scuttled her. She sank in the main channel near Yazoo City and it was believed this would prevent further advance of the Yankee fleet.

She went down just as she had been—a full-fledged packet, cabin, texas and all. The upper structure above the water was burned. There she remained until the Summer of 1865 when a crew of Federals succeeded in raising the hull. Her machinery and two water wheels were found in perfect condition except for the boilers, which were filled with mud. They were cleaned out, steam was raised and she was brought out of the Yazoo to the Mississippi and to Memphis under her own steam. On her bow was fixed a pilot wheel with tiller ropes connected to her rudders. The crew slept under a canvas top not more than 10 feet long and six feet wide.

The Hope was described as about 180 feet long. She had a fine white oak wooden hull, good as new. She remained at Memphis two or three days when the crew continued up the Mississippi to the Ohio and to Louisville, Ky., where she was rebuilt and placed in a regular Ohio

IN CONFEDERATE ARMY

River trade.

Negro Rejoins Master

While at Memphis, a negro member of the crew started to leave the Hope. The commanding officer asked him where he was going.

"Ah's leavin' heah, suh," replied the negro. "Ah belongs to my mastah, Mistah Taylor, near Raleigh, Tenn., and Ah's goin' back home."

"But you are are longer a slave," the officer told him. "You are free and we expect you to go along with us."

"Ah might be free, suh, but Ah still belongs to my ol' mastah. Dah whah Ah is gwine, suh." And he did.

Welcomed Home

Capt. W. W. Hart, master of one of the Memphis wharfboats, advised the officer of the Hope to let the negro go. Later information received by Captain Hart was the negro made it safely to Mr. Taylor's farm close to Raleigh and was welcomed home by all members of the Taylor family.

The Mississippi at Memphis will continue to rise and reach a stage of about 10:5 feet next Sunday, says Meteorologist Frederick W. Brist of the Weather Bureau.

Spanish War Veterans Hold 42nd Reunion

One "Teddy" Roosevelt
Rough Rider Present;
20,000 In All

DETROIT (ANP)—The 42nd annual encampment of the United Spanish War Veterans got under way here Sunday with hundreds of veterans of both races from all parts of the country, representing the estimated 20,000 survivors of the Spanish - American conflict of 1898, attending. While the convention is being held at the Moose temple, most of the country's old defenders can be seen roaming the streets clad in khaki uniform, broad brimmed hats, wearing medals of one sort or another, unmindful of what is going on at the temple.

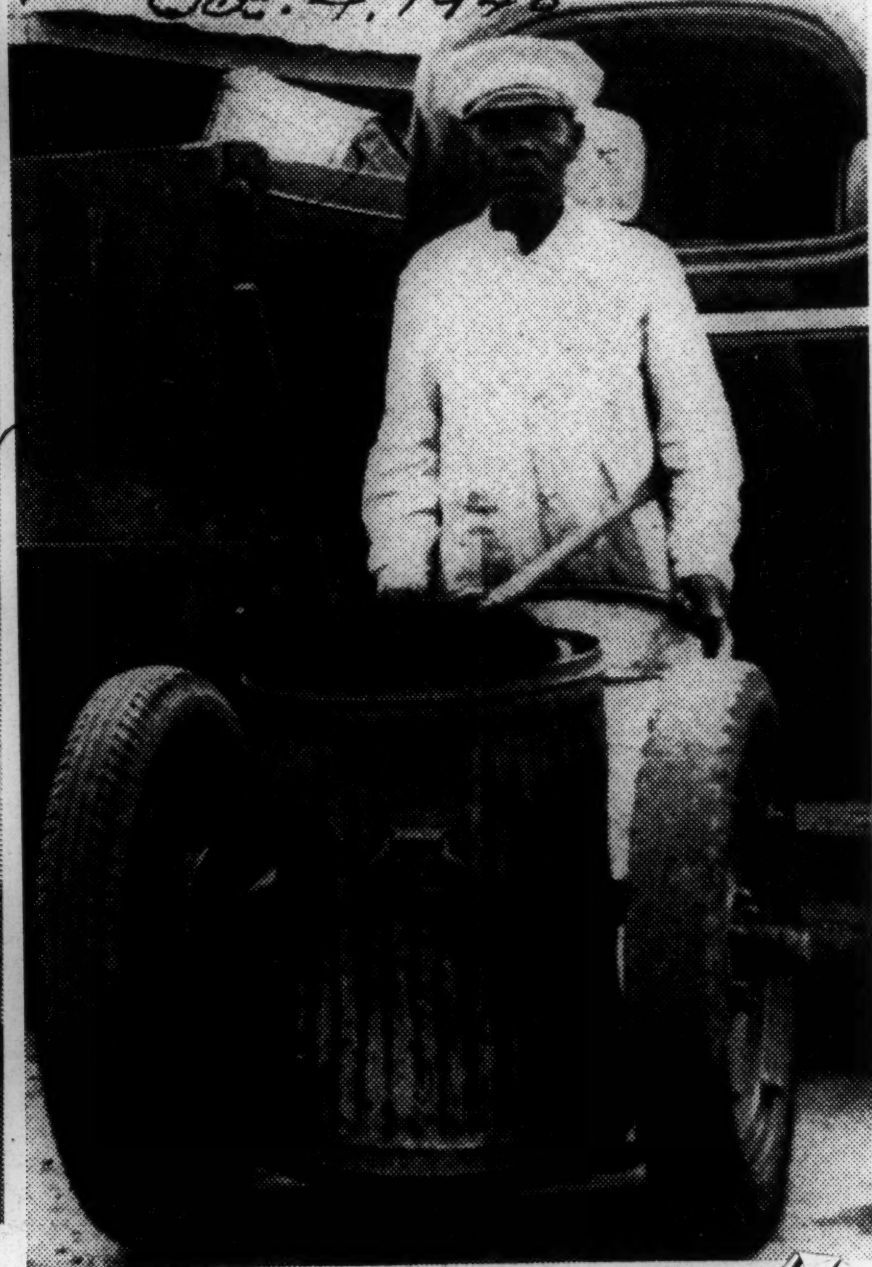
Almost every vet of the other group encountered, was, according to his own story, a member of Teddy Roosevelt's Rough Riders, while all of our boys went up San Juan hill.

Seeking old friends and comrades, swapping old-time war yarns, reminiscing, reviving old war songs such as "I'm Going to War With Spain, For Blowing Up the Maine," and others seem to be the extent of the pleasure of these great old warriors of another day.

While the city has hung out its welcome sign and the citizens are making every effort to make it pleasant for the vets during their stay, they seem content to congregate on the corners, greeting each other with the old "round house" salute, and viewing the city.

Commander, Member Of Spanish War Company Here

*Spartanburg S.C. Herald
Oct. 24, 1940*



Left, Capt. George W. Henneman, who organized and commanded Company H, 10th Regiment, U. S. Volunteer Infantry, a negro outfit, which was the only unit organized in Spartan-

burg county for service during the Spanish-American War. Right, Samuel Brown, an employee of the city streets department for 30 years, who was one of the original members of the company.

Negro Company Only Unit To Be Organized In County In Spanish-American War

Many Spartans Saw Service With Outfits Elsewhere; Rosters Listed

By T. WOODWARD DIXON

Many Spartanburg county men speaking of the departure of the answered President McKinley's call colored company, Sam said: for volunteers at the out-break of "The depot grounds was just the Spanish-American war, but the workin' alive with folks who come only company actually formed to see us off. The wives, mothers, within the borders of the county and sweethearts of us boys sho' did was organized by Cap. George W. Give us a big send-off."

Captain Henneman's company was duly examined and sworn into the service at the "Hall." In the affairs of Spartanburg, reported for duty at Augusta, Ga., and the brother of Miss Martha on July 14, 1898, and remained there Henneman and Mrs. L. J. Blake six weeks. From there Captain now living in this city. The company took the company to Lexington, Ky., where it performed and its ranks were made up en-guard duty, and was given extensively of negro men from Spartanburg in the rules and methods of warfare. The company was in service and prepared for action eight months, when hostility of negro volunteers, and for 30 cities with Spain ebbed, they were years a faithful employe of the mustered out at Macon, Ga., March, 1899.

Samuel Brown, a former member of Captain Henneman's company, action eight months, when hostility of negro volunteers, and for 30 cities with Spain ebbed, they were years a faithful employe of the mustered out at Macon, Ga., March, 1899.

"Cap'n" Henneman was recruiting "When I come back to Spartanburg," said Sam, ending the interview, "I went to work for Mr. George Tenny, ditchin' the first sewage system in Spartanburg. I been workin' for the city now for thirty years, and I like the folks I work for. I still get my little pension from the government for the duty I done under Cap'n Henneman in the United States army."

In a recent interview with the writer, Sam spoke proudly of his honorable service record with "Company H. Tenth Regiment, U. S. (Colored) Volunteer Infantry, and pointed out his company's roster which hangs in a prominent place on the walls of his little house on St. John's Alley.

Member Recalls Enlisting

"I hear a lot of the young fellows talkin' about goin' off to the camps these days," said Sam in the interview, "well, that was the way it was back in '98. The young fellows around Spartanburg was all talkin' about goin' off to the war. I remember I was down to Mark Pearson's, that was a colored restaurant on North Church street then, and a colored fellow come in and asked me why I didn't join up with the company Cap'n Henneman was gittin' up. I was a young fellow then, and out of a job, and I thought it would be better to be soldierin' than to be just loafin' around, so that night I went up the Hall and joined up."

"The Hall" was described by Sam as "right the other side of where the First National bank building is. Here, he said, he found a large crowd of men waiting for Captain Henneman to appear.

"After a while Cap'n Henneman come in," said Sam, "and made us a speech on what we was goin' to fight for, and he told us to come back every night from then on until the time come for us to leave for camp."

Company Sworn in
Captain Henneman's company was duly examined and sworn into the service at the "Hall." In the affairs of Spartanburg, reported for duty at Augusta, Ga., and the brother of Miss Martha on July 14, 1898, and remained there Henneman and Mrs. L. J. Blake six weeks. From there Captain now living in this city. The company took the company to Lexington, Ky., where it performed and its ranks were made up en-guard duty, and was given extensively of negro men from Spartanburg in the rules and methods of warfare. The company was in service and prepared for action eight months, when hostility of negro volunteers, and for 30 cities with Spain ebbed, they were years a faithful employe of the mustered out at Macon, Ga., March, 1899.

unteers, Sumter Light Infantry, and, Edgar H. Rush, John A. Ship-Palmetto Rifles, Governor's Guards, man, Arthur R. Shockley, Berry C. Johnson Rifles, Manning Guards, Sloan, William Sinor, William T. and Edisto Rifles, all of which companies ultimately became a part of the first and second South Carolina Volunteers. Other Spartans served with the Heavy Battery of South Carolina Volunteer Artillery and the Third United States Volunteer Engineers.

To all appearances, no complete and compact list of Spanish-American War volunteers, with Spartans segregated from the rest of the Carolinians, has been compiled, and the writer was forced to comb the war records at the Kennedy Library in order to assemble the roster given here. The fullest list obtainable of Spartanburg county men who volunteered for service and were accepted during the Spanish-American war with the First Regiment, Second Regiment, Third Engineers, and Captain Henneman's Company H. colored Infantry, follows:

First Regiment

First Regiment: Major John D. Frost, John H. Bruce, John O. Bright, Jesse T. George, Elijah S. Grise, James E. Hopper, Samuel D. Potter, George Wall, Miles Stevenson, John A. McAfferty, James L. Henderson, Zack R. Henderson, Herbert A. Ross, Charles P. Mims, Alsa D. Brown, Walter B. Bullington, Edward R. Caldwell, John D. Cooley, Robert R. Dawson, Rowland H. Garrison, Clayton F. Holmes, James S. Lyons, Thomas J. Pearson, John H. Davis, George C. Ezell, William A. Tilson, William S. Wix, Charles W. Gentry, Aurelius Russell, Thompson Harris, James E. Martin, Thomas B. Brown, Thomas Bruce, Benjamin L. Bishop, Marion Briggs, Manning H. Caldwell, Bertrand B. Clayton, Charles M. Foster, Andrew G. Floyd, Russell Gaffney, William W. Green, Rome Gowan, Henry T. Hames, William B. Hudgens, John F. Hammett, Samuel Henderson, Thomas B. Haynes, Robert B. Holliman, Albert D. Jenkins, John W. Kimbrough, Albert E. Lacey, Haskell Mabry, Edward W. May, Robert L. Nelson, Walter J. Tenney, Belton O. Prince, James Ross, Theodore K. Roper, John R. Russum, Wallace S. Sims, Alliver V. Turner, Andres Trail, Albert Turner, Frank Theodore, Edward D. Dean, Mallie Braswell, Charles E. Slover, James C. Fowler, Tolliver A. Phillips, John Costine, William H. Sutton, Charles D. Whitman, Dargan Bristow, Arthur D. Milster, Samuel N. Naber Jr., Oscar B. Willis, John H. Harris, Harrison H. Ferguson, Mage J. Callahan, Leonard Becker, William A. Brown, Linder Carrier, James W. Clark, James Clutts, Corvisie Y. Cunningham, Fred L. Dillard, Earl Dodd, Andrew Flood, James C. Gaffney, Benjamin F. Gibbes, Allen T. Green, William M. Hill, Howell Hollingsworth, Jesse R. Jolly, Robert G. Lemons, Carence C. McGowan, John W. Martin, Edward R. Miller, Arthur W. Miller, Thomas Millwood, William Morgan, John S. O'Neal, Lem L. Poplin, Hugh L. Pederwether, Charles Thompson, Elliott Nigh P. Robinson, William H. Rolc.

Second Regiment

Second Regiment: Edwin R. Bacon, William J. Varner, John D. Dunaway, William C. McAbee, Charles F. McGregor, Walter W. Goudelock, Charles E. Griffin, John Green, Fred A. Happoldt, James G. Hicks, Archie M. Johnson, John Jennings, James R. McCarter, George A. McKinney, Erwin Parks, First Lieutenant James M. Bowden, Fred W. Howland, Joel Adams, John E. Clay, George Gouthro, Arthur Epton, John M. Kirby, Abram Black, Charles C. Hill, Henry C. Brown, Thomas D. Curtis, Thomas H. Emory, Robert Smith, Thomas P. Seay, Alfred T. Willis, Marion Cothran, James R. Mabry, Rowland W. Emory, Albert Belcher, and Jesse Fuller.

Heavy Battery: Charles P. Disenker, Charles T. Hart, and Dolphus Hunsinger.

Third Engineers: First Lieutenant Fingal C. Black, First Lieutenant C. B. Gwinn, Second Lieutenant Ralph E. Boggs, Harry Burbage, George Condrey, J. H. Carson, and Charles E. Morgan.

Company H. (negro): Cap. George W. Henneman, (white), and negro enlisted men: John L. Young, Donald L. Franklin, James Twitty, James Littlejohn, Fred Fielder, John H. Wallace, Benjamin Robinson, Wilson Avery, John Lovelass, William Beatty, Moses W. Manywether, Charles Thompson, Elliott Yeagre, Richard E. Walker,

James Jenkins, John Robinson, Lewis Lindo, A. M. Fuqua, H. H. Verdery, Charles T. Howell, Harry Thurman, William A. Armstrong, Samuel Brown, J. L. Dabney, William D. Dickerson, George Franklin, J. A. Nash, William Parker, Charles H. Parker, E. C. Strouthers, George D. Thomas, William Wallace, John Hardy, Nathan Ballard, Henry Clemons, James Barnett, Ed Bias, John Booker, Rowland Boyd, Eddie Brandon, George Briscoe, J. W. George, James Byrd, James T. Bird, Ellison Caldwell, Foster Caldwell, Rosemand Caldwell, Bud Clark, Willie A. Copeland, John W. Crawford, Wesley Davis, John Dent, Thomas Dillard, Charles Durrah, Charles Fort, Alvin Foster, Belton Foster, William Gist, Mannors E. Gladney, Fred Goodlett, John Green, Richard W. Holiday, Frank Hunter, Cordoza Hunter, Noah Jackson, Isaac G. Jones, John B. Kiston, Rowland Littlejohn, Wallace Littlejohn, James Long, James Lowes, William Mack, James McKinney, Alonzo Miller, William A. Miller, Charles Palmer, Charles Perry, James Porter, Thomas Posey, Robert Richards, Frederick Richardson, Mack Rivers, Thomas Robinson, Madison Simms, Madison Smith, William Smith, William Staggs, George Switzer, Willie Tanner, Arthur Thomas, Clarence Thompson, Frank Thompson, William Thompson, Richard Thompson, Loudon Ware, Davis West, and Enock Williams.

Massachusetts Governor Lauds State Race Guards

No Suitable Armory Available In Nation's Capital; To Reduce 372nd

You See, Washington Plans to Have Separate Armory for National Guard Unit, but
Only \$900 Is Available—Whites to Get \$1,000,000 Plant.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30—Complaint against reduction of the former First Separate Battalion of the District of Columbia to Company A, 372nd Infantry, National Guard, and its exclusion from housing facilities in the proposed \$1,000,000 National Guard Armory was voiced before the House District Appropriations Committee recently.

Charles M. Thomas, president of the Federation of Civil Associations,

"We here in the District of Columbia are refused the quota for our battalion under the National Defense Act, according to Gen. Albert Cox, commanding," Mr. Thomas told the committee, "because no suitable armory is available for the \$900 allowed for that purpose."

MILLION DOLLARS FOR WHITE ARMORY

Mr. Thomas added that the plan was "to ask for a separate armory in the heart of the colored section of the city, where the armory for which a million dollars is appropriated, is completed. I am authorized to protest that appropriation under the conditions."

"The National Guard is a unit, and there isn't anything in the national law that would necessitate a separate armory for a unit of the National Guard."

The former First Separate Battalion of the District of Columbia with separate companies from Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Maryland, comprised the 372nd Regiment in the World War.

It served at various times and at various points on the front as a part of the 35th, 63rd, and 157th French divisions.

Perhaps the most outstanding feat performed by the regiment during the First World War was its attack upon and capture of the Cotes-des-Observatoires (Chamagne) on the heights near Se-

chault and its attack upon the town of Sechault.

ON SKELETON BASIS SINCE THE WORLD WAR

Since the World War the former First Separate Battalion has been kept on a skeleton basis with only Company A mustered in.

That company is to be denied the facilities of training and housing according to projected plans for the new National Guard armory in the District of Columbia.

Although there is a shortage of men in the National Guard, the War Department refuses to add colored units which could be inducted into the service in the new arms required in the national defense program.

The states of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia have been trying to get colored National Guard units, but Major General J. F. Williams, Chief of the National Guard Bureau, takes the position that a Federal status cannot be given such units now because the infantry quota of the National Guard is filled.

"Something is radically wrong about a condition where a nation has a shortage of men and prefers to keep that shortage rather than accept patriotic citizens into the service because of race or color," commented Charles H. Houston, an attorney, who is one of the leaders of the fight for full participation of colored people in the national defense program.

firing of eighty teams in the 600-yard, two-man team match, the finals run off on Friday resulted in Captain Ward and Private Simpson of the 369th defeating Lieutenant John K. Batstone and Private Henry B. Morrissey of the 107th Infantry by a score of 90 to 88 out of 100.

Negro Private Heads State Guardsmen As Marksman For 1940

PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—A Negro private of the 369th Infantry heads the Governor's Honor Men for 1940 and two officers of the regiment are included among the thirty marksmen selected for the honor. It was announced Friday by Major General William N. Haskell, commander of the New York National Guard.

By shooting an aggregate score of 272 out of a possible 300, Private William B. Simpson of the 369th, was the high scorer among several hundred of the best rifle shots in the state in the 200-yard, General Anderson, General Robertson and Thurston matches, shot during the week in running off the annual State Rifle and Pistol Matches of the New York National Guard and Naval Militia at Camp Smith here.

Among the thirty men selected as the Governor's Honor Men, Private Simpson was first. Captain Alonzo S. Ward of the 369th tied with three others for 6th place with a score of 262 while Sergeant Henry V. Meyers, also of the 369th, made seventh with a score of 261.

Following a week of elimination

Anti-Aircraft Regiment

Governor Herbert H. Lehman must be praised for requesting the War Department to change Harlem's 369th Infantry Regiment, New York National Guard, into an anti-aircraft regiment. Two reasons stand out why such a change would be a splendid thing: (1) New York City, the greatest in the world, would be an easy victim to an attack by bombing planes because of a lack of sufficient anti-aircraft guns and men to man them; (2) it would be a move in the right direction to have a Negro army unit trained in some other branch of the service than the infantry, although the infantry is extremely important.

Even before World War I the federal government discriminated against and segregated colored citizens in its armed forces; and since then it has all but prohibited any Negro joining any branch of the service; Negroes are refused enlistment in the army and navy; they are barred from the marine and aviation corps as well as the Naval Academy at Annapolis. The few Negroes who are still in the army are, with the exception of a handful of officers, nothing but servants for the "hardened" white officers.

Therefore, if New York's famed 369th Regiment, whose valiant history goes back to World War I, is changed into an anti-aircraft regiment it would not only be an excellent thing for the defense of the city but may also serve to pave the way for the acceptance of colored citizens in all branches of the service on a basis of equality. Meanwhile, the War Department would do well to issue an order to countermand the one it issued recently that the letters "C-O-L" must be placed after the name of the 369th Infantry Regiment.

Small New Jersey Points Way For Great Pennsylvania

THE United States War Department has federalized the colored State Militia battalions of the neighboring State of New Jersey and made them recognized units of the New Jersey National Guard. New Jersey, with 208,828 residents of color, has done what Pennsylvania, with 431,537 colored citizens, has been unable to do.

The difference, we say humbly and with heads bowed with shame, is one of leadership. The wise man of ancient times advised his contemporaries to study the ant and learn from that small insect. We suggest a study on the part of the citizens of the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania of the methods used by our much smaller sister State to get colored units in the New Jersey National Guard.

BE NOT DECEIVED

NEGROES WHO read the news in last week's issue of The New York Age that the War Department has issued another order changing the designation of the 369th Infantry N. Y. N. G., should not be deceived that the prejudice-ridden department has had a change of heart.

This is a critical time for the Democratic party which seeks to break tradition of no third term for a President and Democratic party chiefs will do everything within their power now to make overtures to Negro voters. The sudden rescinding of the former order designating the 369th Regiment as "Rifle, Colored" and the new designation of the regiment as "Rifle" without the racial identification is but a sample of how desperate the Democrats are.

It isn't that the Democrats have suddenly discovered that the designation of the regiment as "Colored" is distasteful to Negroes. It isn't that the prejudiced War Department loves Negroes any more than it formerly did. It is merely that the department wants to prevent Republicans from using the 369th designation as campaign material.

We hope that Negroes will not be deceived by this sudden turn about face.

Consider Veterans For Home Defense

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States moved closer to war this week, as President Roosevelt from Hyde Park, N. Y., proposed mobilizing World War veterans into home defense units, as replacements for the National Guard, if and when, the latter is called into active service.

Members of the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars, the nation's chief executive indicated, will be mobilized on a voluntary basis with the co-operation of the organizations to which most of them belong, thereby freeing the youths of the country for potential active service according to whatever regulations eventually are written into a selective service act.

SOME SECTIONS UNEASY
But Negroes in certain sections of the country will view the President's proposal with mixed emotions as, for years, the American Legion and other veterans have been "hotbeds" of racial discrimination, Fascist inclinations, and illiberalism. A home guard headed by veterans seems certain to mean more "jim crow" for the Negro.

On the heels of the President's proposal, A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, issued a statement declaring

that Negroes should oppose universal compulsory conscription.

"Universal, compulsory, military conscription is unnecessary in times of peace," Randolph declared. "If enacted by the Congress of the United States, it will sound the death knell of American democracy."

SEES INDUSTRIAL CHAOS

He also said that such a movement would disrupt the orderly processes of America's industrial and economic life.

Under it, anybody may be snatched from their jobs, business or professions and placed in some military unit under the guise of the necessity of national defense.

"It will paralyze and break up the trade union movement, because it will sweep away all the safeguards of collective bargaining. Strikes will be outlawed, picketing curbed and the freedom of individuals to pursue their ways of life will be definitely curtailed and subjected to a militarized political and industrial system."

OLD POLICIES HOLD

In the meantime, United States naval officials, in answer to a question of Negro enlistments, are frank in admitting that men of the colored group are only wanted for service in the messman branch.

In a letter to E. Washington Rhodes, publisher of the Philadelphia TRIBUNE, and a member of the Penna. State Legislature, Rear Admiral C. W. Nimitz, chief of the Navy Department's Bureau of Navigation, here, declared:

"Replying to your letter of July 17, 1940, you are advised that after many years of experience, the policy of not enlisting men of the colored race for any branch of the naval service except the messman branch, was adopted to meet the best interests of general ship efficiency."

COLOR BAN HELL

"The selection of men to man the Navy is left to the discretion of the executive branch of the Government. In the exercise of this discretion, the Bureau endeavors to furnish naval vessels with crews consisting of the best qualified to meet the requirements of the special rating and branch to which they are assigned. This policy not only serves the best interests of the Navy but serves as well the best interests of the men themselves. Men of the colored race have been and are being enlisted in the Navy in considerable numbers. Therefore, your suggestion that recruiting announcements for the United States Navy specifically state 'Only white men are wanted' is not acceptable."

Protest Exclusion of Company A From New National Guard Armory

The Federation of Civic Associations composed of 23 organized groups, have protested to the chairman of both the Senate and House Military Affairs Committees that no provision has been made for Company A of the District National Guard in the plans for the proposed Government built District National Guard Armory to be built on East Capitol Street between Nineteenth and Twenty-second Streets.

A letter has also been sent to the commanding general, General Albert I. Cox, and an answer is expected in time to be read at the next meeting of the committee of which D. W. Nixon is chairman.

Company A is a remnant of the old First Battalion, 372nd Infantry that returned from France decorated with the Croix de Guerre with Palm. This is the same military unit that was placed on guard here in the nation's capital, March 25, 1917, before entry into the World War.

Fear Shift of N.G. Units to Labor Status

Bid for U.S. Unit
in Jersey Reveals

Threat to Others

Major General John F. Williams, chief of the War Department's Militia Bureau, assured the AFRO on Tuesday that colored National Guard units would definitely be maintained as combat, and not labor, units.

WASHINGTON
Impending conversion of several National Guard units from infantry to labor

status was revealed here last week during a conference with War Department officials in the interest of federalization of the First Battalion, New Jersey Guard.

Principals in the conference were Major General John F. Williams, chief of the Militia Bureau, and members of the Legal-Military Committee from New Jersey. Charles H. Houston, NAACP special counsel, accompanied the delegation.

Can't Join Infantry

While General Williams gave assurance of his co-operation in a proposed plan for federalization of the New Jersey unit, its probable status, as well as that of others already under Federal jurisdiction, was left in doubt.

Because the National Guard is over its quota in infantry and under the quota in certain other classifications, General Williams said it would not only be impossible for the Jersey unit to come in as infantry, but that about ten established infantry regiments would be converted.

It is understood that these regiments include the Eighth Illinois, the Fifteenth New York and the First Separate Battalion (now consisting only of Company A), of the District of Columbia.

Fear Labor Status

The ten converted units would become either anti-aircraft, anti-tank or general service troops as engineer auxiliaries.

The latter, in war time, usually work ahead of front-line fighting units, building bridges, repairing roads and clearing areas frequently infested with mines. Observers feared an attempt to place the colored guards in this latter category.

A direct suggestion that the New Jersey battalion be so classified met objections from the delegation. Mr. Houston advised the War Department officials that the morale of his people would not permit their being assigned to any unit in which it was felt they would be employed merely as laborers.

Qualifications Cited

Major Winton, organization chief of the Militia Bureau, questioned the ability of colored soldiers to assimilate the training necessary for anti-aircraft service.

His attention was called to the World War record of various machine-gun units, to the number of colored civil engineers and to the fact that even non-commissioned officers in the Jersey battalion had higher average intelligence than those of white units.

General Williams expressed personal approval of a plan suggested by J. Mercer Burrell, chairman of the celebration, with regard to reorganization.

Plan Proposed

Burrell pointed out that certain colored units, involved in the reorganization of the National Guard, had never been activated.

He proposed that the First Separate Battalion of Ohio be attached to the Eighth Illinois, which lacked one battalion; that the First Separate Battalion of Washington, at present consisting of but one company, be increased to full strength.

Also that the First Separate Company of Maryland, the Washington Battalion, the New Jersey Battalion, and the First Separate Battalion of Massachusetts all be organized into the 372nd, which was authorized but never organized.

Since these units were concentrated along the Atlantic seaboard, they would lend themselves to being organized as anti-aircraft units, he said.

The secretaries of Senator Barbour, Congressmen Powers and Sutphin were present at the meeting. They stated that their chiefs were in full accordance with the desires of the delegation. Powers has introduced such legislation in Congress.

Delegation Members

Members of the New Jersey delegation were:

J. Mercer Burrell, chairman; Dr. Leroy Morriss, chairman of the State organization sponsoring the delegation; Robert Queen, secretary; Pshal F. Lee, treasurer;

Dr. A. C. Thornhill, Capt. Robert D. Trott, Lt. Richard A. Queen, Lt. Shelton H. Sharpe, Jr.; Sgt. Clifford R. Moore, Frank H. Wimberley, Samuel S. Dade,

J. Dory Laramore, and Robert Lee.

The delegation was met in Washington by Lt. Col. H. D. Queen, Major Arthur H. Newman, J. Finley Wilson, Judge William C. Hueston, and Charles H. Houston.

War Department Cautioned

Mr. Houston, who cautioned the officials of the probably widespread opposition to any attempt to make service troops of colored soldiers on account of their race, addressed a letter to Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring, following the conference.

In it, he said in part:

"Army Day comes again and finds colored citizens still humiliated and suppressed in the armed forces of their country.

"Some day the high commands of the Army and Navy will realize that there are thousands upon thousands of colored men who will make very poor material as labor battalions and mess attendants. We mean to be fighting men, no less.

"Since it takes time to train men for modern warfare, the Army and the Navy had better start right now making more of us into real soldiers and sailors and officers."

Named Lt. Col. of Ohio Nat'l Guard

COLUMBUS, O.—Major Howard C. Gilbert of Columbus received from Gov. Bricker last week a commission as lieutenant colonel in the Ohio National Guard. Major Gilbert, who has seen long service in the state military unit, was ordered to report to the adjutant-general of Ohio for duty and informed that he would assume command of a regiment consisting of National guardsmen from Ohio, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Washington, D. C. The regiment will entrain for training at Camp Dix, N. J., about January 3.

RIFLE CHAMPIONS GET POINTERS ON PISTOL

Defender 6/15/46 Chicago, Ill.



The best shots in the United States National Guard are being given a few pointers on the pistol, here by Lt. John P. Meadows, team captain. Members of the Eighth Regiment, these rifle experts blasted out a score of 1,889 out of a possible 2,000 in competition conducted by the National

Rifle association. Left to right, seated: Sgt. Corneal Harris, Corp. Ezekiel Judkins, Lieut. Meadows; Pfc. Hilton Joseph, Pfc. Freeman Rice. Standing: Sgt. James Parks, Pfc. Rieford Campbell, Sgt. Nelson W. Miller and Corp. Cornelius Martin.—Photo by Day.

THE LASTEST NAME.

NOV 26 1940
The war department has asked the authorities of Tennessee to propose a new name for what is now known as Camp Peay, at which the Illinois National Guard is to undergo its year of training. Brig. Gen. T. A. Fraser, adjutant general of Tennessee, says he will recommend to his governor the name of Camp Forrest or Fort Forrest to honor the memory of Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest, the confederate cavalry leader. Maj. Gen. Samuel Lawton, commanding the Illinois troops, thinks the suggestion a good one. The 33d division, says Gen. Lawton, will be proud to serve in a camp named for a man who possessed so much dash and color.

Chicago Tribune
The reference to color was not entirely fortunate. There will be some thousands of Negro troops in Gen. Lawton's command. Gen. Forrest's occupation in civil life—or should we say in life between the states?—had been that of slave trader. In spite of this, he was greatly gifted as a military commander; he was fearless, and he is supposed to have coined the phrase that the way to win battles is "to git thar fustest with the mostest men." Beyond that there isn't much to be said for him. He commanded the confederates who took Fort Pillow in west Tennessee in 1864, and was responsible for the needless slaughter of the relatively small garrison of Negro and white troops who had defended it with much gallantry. It was evidently his view that Negro soldiers when captured and the white officers who commanded them were not to be spared under the rules of civilized warfare. Accordingly, as he reported with evident pride after his victory, "the river was dyed with the blood of the slaughtered for 200 yards."

To all the Negroes in the Illinois National Guard, and to most of the others, the name Forrest ought not to have great appeal. If the selection is to be made with the idea of letting bygones be bygones, Tennessee might well recommend that the camp be known as Camp Andrew Johnson to honor the memory of the war governor of Tennessee who became commander in chief of the United States army. The site at which the Tennessee guard is to train could be named for Robert Gould Shaw, the deathless son of Massachusetts, who commanded the first regiment of Negro troops at the storming of Fort Wagner and fell in the moment of victory. Plainly, if the Illinois troops are to inhabit Fort Forrest, the Georgia contingent should have Fort Sherman for their own.

Colored Captain Heads Guard Unit In Baltimore, Md.

DEC 1 1940
BALTIMORE, Dec. 1 (ANP) — Holder of the French Croix de Guerre with silver star, and commanding officer of the only Negro unit of the Maryland National guard, Captain William Creigler will leave in January with his first separate company of infantry for a year's federal service. Captain Creigler, born Aug. 26, 1884, is a native Baltimorean, who was graduated from the old Baltimore High School for Negro children. He enlisted April 18, 1904, as a private in the first separate company which has been recognized as part of the Maryland National guard two years before, and has been a member of the company ever since.

He was made a corporal in 1913, a sergeant in 1915, and went overseas with his outfit as first sergeant. After the World War, he was directed to reorganize the company and did so in Aug. 1921. He was promoted from sergeant to captain the following month and given command of the company. *Washington Post*
Since then, he has held the post.

Captain Creigler's company was the first national guard outfit to leave Maryland after the United States entered the World War as Company 1 of the 367th infantry, arrived in France in April, 1918, and went almost immediately into action.

During one of the battles in the Argonne forest, every officer in the company was founded and put out of action. Sergeant Creigler took command of the outfit and led the men in an attack. For this feat of initiative and valor, he was awarded the coveted Croix de Guerre.

A letter carrier in the Baltimore postoffice for 21 years, he is married and has one son, Oliver, who is a private, first class, in his father's outfit.

Captain Creigler is 5 feet 5 1-2 inches tall, weighs 165 pounds, and says his hobby is "everything military."

War Department Gives Status of Negro Soldiers

Louisiana Weekly
7-6-40 *New Orleans, La.*

(By Mabe Kountze for ANP) Boston, July 2.—Bearing the signature of Major General, the Adjutant General, United States War Department, a statement was sent last week to this writer, explaining the status of colored National Guard units and the improbability of organizing a Negro Division at the present time. The Major General's statement follows:

"Reference is made to your letter of April 21, 1940, requesting a statement for publication relative to the utilization of colored National Guard organizations and the assignment thereof to divisions.

"The Federal Government is without power to compel any state to organize a National Guard unit. Within the limits of available appropriations, the organization of a National Guard unit within a state is entirely under the control of the state concerned, except that it must be organized in conformity with approved tables of organization issued by the War Department.

No Negro Divisions

"The Department has been able to organize a very limited number of divisions, some of which are mere skeletons of the organization and strength to which they would be raised in the event of an emergency. Under the present authorized strength of the Army, it is not possible to consider the organization of a colored division.

"Colored units of the Army have performed in the past, and continue to perform fine service. All troops perform services of all sorts regardless of color, and there are no regulations that apply especially to colored soldiers. Individually and collectively, they are subject

to the same regulations as other troops, have the same proportions of grades and ratings, and colored units are given the same forms of field and combat training as corresponding white units.

"The War Department does not contemplate the employment of colored National Guard units in any manner other than the purpose for which organized.

"The Army is proud of its record as a peace-time agency, in which its personnel has performed cheerfully every task assigned to it, even though many of these tasks have had nothing to do with combat, and I am sure the colored soldier and his friends can appreciate this ideal. . . . Very truly yours . . . Major General, the Adjutant General, United States War Department."

I have written and received replies from the War Department before. Some of the assertions of the Department are optimistic and some, I am sure, will be challenged. Nevertheless, in establishing a regular method of contact with our people, especially in these times, it may be that many such difficulties will be ironed out, resulting in better relations everywhere.

The Negro and the War Department have been isolated because of disinterested representation on both sides and too few Negro officers with spirit enough to question the Government. Today this is no longer true. Both sides are seeking better relations. This is much better than it has been in the past.

'COLOR ORDER' VOIDED BY ARMY
Courier
8-3-40
Pittsburgh, Pa.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Proof that the United States War Department can get off on the wrong foot and can

be made to realize it has made a bogus start, is contained in a recent order rescinding the ruling that Negro units in the Army and National Guard were hereafter to be designated by the term "colored," to be written after the titles. The Courier lost no time letting the War Department know that such a designation in the case of Negro troops was unnecessary and a gratuitous affront to colored citizens.

EIGHTH DEFIED ORDER ON COLOR

Units of the National Guard also protested. One of these, the Eighth Infantry Regiment of Illinois, defied the War Department order.

As a result of this wave of protest, the War Department has just issued a letter entitled, "Designation of Colored Units," to the Chief of Arms Service, Commanding Generals of all Corps Area and Departments, and commanding officers of exempted States rescinding 'Paragraph 7, Army Regulations 220-5."

The exact wording of the new War Department order is:

"Hereafter, the term 'colored' will not be used as an inseparable part of a colored unit's designation. When it becomes necessary, in official correspondence, to indicate that a unit referred to is a colored organization, such fact should be openly stated by using the phrases 'this is a colored unit' or 'a colored unit.' For example:

"A recent inspection of the 369th Infantry (rifle), a colored unit, disclosed . . ."

The order was issued by the Secretary of War under the signature of Major General E. S. Adams, adjutant general.

NATIONAL GUARD O.K. FOR NEW JERSEY

Amsterdam News
TRENTON, N. J., Aug. (ANP).—The First Separate Battalion of the New Jersey National Guard was given federal authorization and recognition last Tuesday at the same time that an anti-aircraft national guard unit for the state was ordered. It is expected the separate battalion may be transformed into anti-aircraft detail.

Sought after for several years, the Negro unit was unable to get federal recognition until now, although it was recognized by the state and went to the annual encampments, as required by the war department.

Newark Guard To Be Headed By Negro Major

To Examine Officers For Fitness To Lead Soldiers

SEP 12 1940

NEWARK, N. J.—Among the National Guard units to be called into service for a year's training on September 16, will be the First Separate Battalion of the New Jersey Guard, which was given federal recognition recently after fighting for ten years to secure this status.

The battalion is presently undergoing the formality of being mustered into the regular army and this work will not be completed until next week, according to Major Brown, of the 102nd Cavalry, who was assigned to the task.

It will become a part of the 372nd regiment, an all-Negro unit, taking the place of the 6888 Central Postal Directory Battalion. At the completion of the muster the officers will undergo a rigorous examination, under the supervision of regular army officers, to determine their fitness to command troops. The successful officers will then elect one of their own as Major to command the battalion.

When the re-organization work is finished, the regiment is due to be mobilized to undergo a period of training.

SOLDIERS- 1940
OFFICERS

Memphis Schools May Get ROTC West Point Cadet Ends First Year

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—(ANP)—In a move initiated by the Colored Council of Civic Clubs, Memphis citizens last week began a campaign to place R. O. T. C. units in the Manassas and Booker T. Washington high schools at the beginning of the 1940-41 school year as a means of aiding the military preparedness program begun by President Roosevelt.

Resolutions adopted by the council, stated that World War may involve the United States of America in actual combat and cited President Roosevelt's call for legislation pertinent toward a preparedness move. Copies were sent to E. H. Crump, Mayor Chandler, Representative Davis, Senator McKellar and Supt. Ernest C. Ball.

The resolution also stated that students of the two schools and their parents have expressed a desire for the establishment of R. O. T. C. units in the schools in order that "the true meaning of patriotism, democracy and discipline may be taught through military training."

Memphis, Tenn. Com'rcial Appeal
June 11, 1940

NEGRO TEAMS CLASH

Memphis Boxers Battle Invaders At Martin Park Tonight

Memphis' outstanding negro amateur negro boxers, bolstered by addition of several out of town champions from the Tri-States, will meet Wilberforce University, Xenia, Ohio. The invaders are rated as the best negro collegiate squad in the Middle West. Battles begin tonight at Martin Park at 8 o'clock.

Harry Cash is in charge of the program, which will include eight boxing bouts and one wrestling melee.

In the headliner, Lowell Strong, Southern heavyweight champion, will meet James Strayham, captain of the Wilberforce team and the boy who defeated Strong in the National A. A. U. championships at Boston. There will be seven other scraps.

DETROIT. — Clarence Davenport Jr., cadet at the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., has successfully completed his first year tests and now is a full-fledged third-classman.

This was revealed in a letter which Davenport wrote George D. O'Brien, Congressman who appointed the youth to West Point in the spring of 1939.

Davenport wrote the Senator:
United States Military
Academy
West Point, New York
June 11, 1940.

Dear Atty. George D. O'Brien:

Having complied with the exacting physical and mental requirements of my first year at West Point, I am proud to be able to state that I am now a full - fledged third-classman. The past year has been the most trying period in my life; I am glad that I was equal to the task. Since "plebe" year is the most difficult phase, I am confident of becoming a graduate of West Point.

I would like to again express my appreciation for the opportunity which you gave me. I hope that I am justifying the faith you have in me and my race. I regret not being in Detroit to help you in the coming campaign. I am taking your candidacy for a fact because, if you have not already answered the call, the people of the 13th are certain to draft the services of the best representative they have ever had. Please accept my best wishes for success.

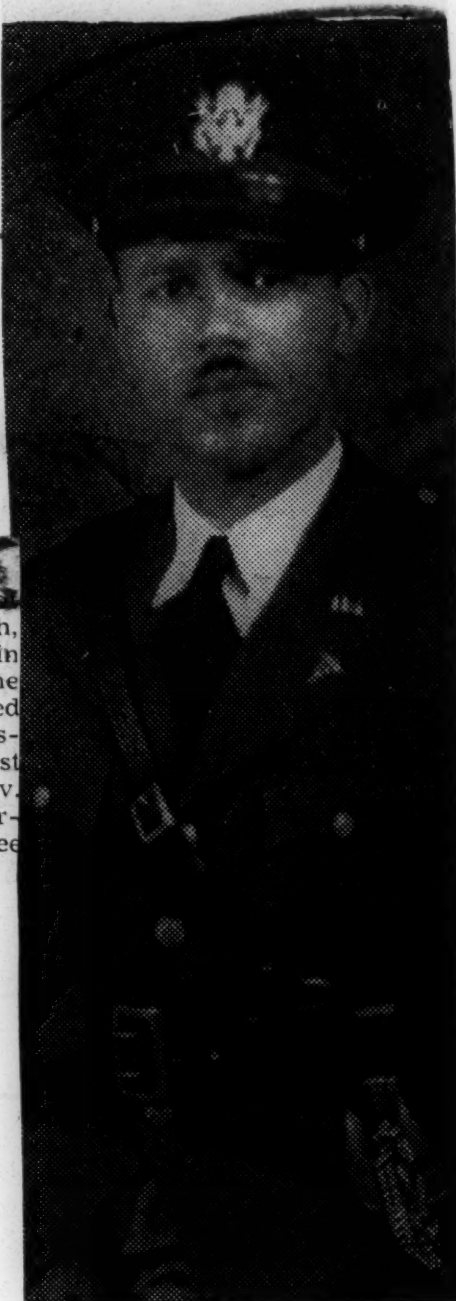
Yours sincerely,

Clarence M. Davenport Jr.

DR. WATTS APPOINTED
CHAPLAIN OF "8TH"

Dr. A. Alfred Watts, pastor of Greater Bethesda Baptist church, was last week appointed chaplain of the Eighth Regiment with the rank of captain. It was disclosed this week. The Rev. Watts, pastor of one of the city's largest Negro churches, succeeds the Rev. Wm. Braddan, World War veteran, and author of "Under Three Flags", an autobiography.

ARMY SURGEON



Labov News
DR. J. E. JACKSON, left this week for the University of Washington, where he will take post graduate work. He plans to return to his office at 407 1-2 Milam by August 1.

Dr. Jackson is a recent member of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States. He is also first lieutenant in the medical corps of the United States Army.

Drill Champions of City R. O. T. C.

SOLDIERS- 1940
OFFICERS



File 7-7-40 ch 7-11
Members of Tilden Tech champion R. O. T. C. platoon are (left row, front to rear) Herman Jackson, Jack Payne, Richard Mackrickas, James Smith, John Bogatto, David Widmer, Walter Smolka, Loren Butt, Edward Klaus, Ellis Prince, and Fred Mortenson; (middle row) William Deeley, Marshall Austin, Ralph Summerhill, Edward Lantry, Robert Vinson, Edward Osajda, Ned Vukomanovich, Leopold Lara, Nicholas Fuhs, and Jealorphy Branson; (right row) Robert C. Johnson, Henry Knutson, Joseph Merton, Harold Sims, Owen Bush, Joseph Ganns, Charles Payne, Raymond Jakabauskas, Eugene Matuzak, and Jack Pomy.

NEGRO R. O. T. C. UNITS URGED FOR MEMPHIS SCHOOLS

Despatch
6/13/41
Memphis City
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—(ANP)—In a move initiated by the Colored Council of Civic Clubs, Memphis citizens last week began a campaign to place R. O. T. C. units in the Manassas and Booker T. Washington high schools at the beginning of the 1940-41 school year as a means of aiding the military preparedness program begun by President Roosevelt.

Resolutions adopted by the council, stated that World War II may involve the United States of America in actual combat and cited President Roosevelt's call for legislation pertinent toward a preparedness move. Copies were sent to E. H. Crump, Mayor Chandler, Representative Davis, Senator McKellar and Supt. Ernest C. Ball.

The resolution also stated that students of the two schools and their parents have expressed a desire for the establishment of R. O. T. C. units in the schools in order that "the true meaning of patriotism, democracy and discipline may be taught through military training."

Favorable Reaction To

ROTC Petition Experienced

Daily World
MEMPHIS, Tenn. (SNS)—Public reaction to the request made last week by the Memphis Council of Colored Civic Clubs that units of the ROTC (military training organization) be established in the two local senior high schools, Booker T. Washington and Manassas, has been widespread and enthusiastic, according to indications observed by members of the organization, and as indicated by inquiries by phone and other means made at the Memphis World office.

One Council member, whose work puts him in constant contact with white Memphis leaders, stated that he observed a generally favorable reaction on the part of such persons, and expressed further belief that it is possible for the units to be established here in the near future.

The Council, acting on the suggestion of Prof. Leo Zinn, well-known LeMoyne College instructor and active civic leader, met last week and formulated a petition for the units. The petition followed a resolution which was voted on and adopted by the organization. Council members then authorized their secretary, Frank Scott, Jr., to send copies of the petition to Honorable E. H. Crump, Mayor; Walter Chandler, Senator K. D. McKellar, Representative Clifford Davis (in Washington), and Supt. E. C. Ball, superintendent of Memphis Schools.

The petition pointed out the traditional desire of the Negro to prove his loyalty and support of American institutions and the American way of life. They stressed the fact that the parents of local colored high schools boys are willing to cooperate in the program of training which characterizes the ROTC set-up, and further pointed out that it is only in the colored high schools where such training is not provided.

Many prominent colored leaders have voiced their support of the idea, observing that the training in discipline, cooperation and citizenship which the youths would receive would more than compensate for any sacrifice made in providing it for them.

Other colored citizens, as well as

white, who are interested in providing such training for colored boys, during this time when the whole nation is preparedness conscious, are being urged to write letters urging the establishment of ROTC units, to city, state, and national officials, as well as to the local newspapers, white and colored.

Council leaders have indicated that they would like to see the units established in the two colored schools not later than the beginning of the Fall term of school, which will be around September 6.

The Council's interest in the matter is perhaps best expressed by one paragraph of the petition sent out. It reads: "That the Council of Colored Civic Clubs realizing the emergency of the hour, and the need for immediate action, there by declares its immediate objective to be to interest the officers of city, state and national governments in establishing ROTC units in colored high schools, and particularly in Booker T. Washington and Manassas High Schools, of Memphis, Tenn."

What disposition will be made of the petition by the responsible authorities to whom it was addressed has not been indicated at this date.

Council members are urging that interested citizens busy themselves in seeking to obtain a favorable reaction on the part of the authorities.

Memphis, Tenn., Commercial Appeal
June 6, 1940

NEGRO R.O.T.C. UNITS SOUGHT FOR SCHOOLS

Resolutions Adopted For Aid In National Defense

Supported by the Colored Council of Civic Clubs, negroes are seeking to have R.O.T.C. units established in Manassas and Booker T. Washington High Schools at the beginning of the 1940-41 school terms as a means of assisting in the military preparedness suggested by President Roosevelt.

Copies of resolutions adopted by the council yesterday were sent to E. H. Crump, Representative Davis, Senator McKellar, Mayor Chandler

and Supt. Ernest C. Ball by L. M. Zinn, president of the council.

The resolutions state that European nations are now engaged in a great war "which may involve the United States of America in actual combat," and cites President Roosevelt's call upon Congress for legislation necessary to place the country in a state of military preparedness.

It also states that students of the two schools and their parents have expressed their eagerness for the establishment of the R.O.T.C. units in the schools where the true meaning of patriotism, democracy and discipline may be taught through military training.

WAR DEP'T RETIREES ANOTHER

JUNCTION CITY, Kas., June 6 (ANP)—"It's a dirty shame!" Such was the comment of friends of Addison Parr last week after they had been informed he had been placed on the retired list by war department at the "disgraceful" rank of corporal.

A careful check revealed that practically all of the units of the soldier's record were covered by the notations "Character excellent."

Addison Parr served his thirtieth and last year in the United States army as a buck private of the 9th cavalry, a colored regiment located three miles north of this city.

Uncle Sam Fires Them



Lt. Laurence Willett Capt. Robert Trott Lt. William Bridgeforth Capt. Thomas Gregory

Federalization of the New Jersey National Guard has resulted in the firing of seven commissioned officers, the AFRO learned this week. Four of them are

Negro Officer Succeeds General Davis As 369th Coast Artillery Leader

NEW YORK (Photo Features) Lieutenant Colonel Chauncey M. Hooper, New York attorney, was yesterday promoted by Governor Herbert H. Lehman to command of the 369th Coast Artillery, the "Old Fighting Fifteenth" regiment of the New York National Guard recently converted into an anti-aircraft unit.

By virtue of the promotion, Colonel Hooper succeeds Benjamin O. Davis, who was last month promoted by President Roosevelt to Brigadier General in the United States regular Army.

Colonel Hooper joined the Army in 1916 when he enlisted in the old 15th Home Guard, which was changed to the 369th after the first World War. He saw seventeen months of active service over seas; having gone over in 1917 as a battalion sergeant major and was commissioned second lieutenant in 1918. In 1919 he was discharged from active service, but re-enlisted in the Old Fifteenth.

He was promoted to captain two years later, and in 1931 became major in 1931. He was made lieutenant colonel in 1938.

Colonel Hooper is 46, married, and a native of Jersey City, New Jersey. In 1919 he was appointed to a clerkship in the district attorney's office from a civil service list. Three years later the late Judge John F. McIntyre of General Sessions appointed him as his special court stenographer, a position which he still holds. The Colonel is a member of the Catholic Lawyers Guild, the Omega Fraternity and a number of other organizations.



COL. CHAUNCEY HOOPER

Excel in Military Study



Timeline 1-7-40 Chicago Bee
F. C. Thompson, principal of Englewood High School, recently called together a group of R. O. T. C. cadets for congratulations. They had been singled out by their instructor to receive medals at the special assembly last week, when the war department, The Chicago Tribune, and other organizations combined to reward excellence during the first semester. They are (left to right) Cadet Donald Davies, First Lieutenant David Colby, Second Lieutenant Elyseo Taylor, First Sergeant Bernard Hard, Cadet Robert McCray, Cadet Alvin Johnson, and First Sergeant Leon Mann. All but Johnson and Mann received Tribune medals, which are given for all around superiority.

[TRIBUNE Photo. 1]

Army Surgeon



DR. RICHARD H. IRVING, of Washington, D. C., whose appointment to congress in having Col.

ment by the War Department as first lieutenant in the Medical Corps and assistant regimental surgeon of the 428th Infantry was recently announced.

Dr. Irving received his M.D. from Howard University in 1935, interned at Freedmen's Hospital, was chosen by R. S. Health Department to pursue post-graduate work in venereal disease control and was later appointed to served in the health department of the public schools also in the surgical staff of Freedmen's Hospital.

Dr. Irving is a member of the Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity and Columbia Lodge of Elks.

Promotion For Davis Is Urged

Levi Pierce,
Former Soldier,
Behind Move

CHICAGO—(A N P)—America's Negroes "should unite and demand that Col. B. O' Davis be named by the army to command of either the 9th or 10th Cavalry particularly since these regiments are of the white of being reorganized believes Levi Pierce former soldier whose exposes of discrimination and injustices suffered by Negro soldiers have thrown the war department into a turmoil and brought about eradication of several of these evils.

Not only would such an appointment of Col. Davis cause an increase in efficiency in the 9th or 10th when they are reorganized but it would do away with much of the petty internal politics created under white officers and colored enlisted men, Mr. Pierce declares.

"A united front should be presented to congress in having Col.

Davis promoted to the rank of brigadier general," Pierce told the Associated Negro Press. "This can be done and it is an honor befitting this individual who has given loyalty and has served his country well. I do not know Col. Davis personally nor have I ever seen him, but the knowledge gained from enlisted men who have served under him portrays the sincerity of his determination and the results obtained from his efforts."

GIVES WAR FACTS

The only Negro leaders in regular army detachments are non-commissioned officers and many of these "possess low moral standards, are known to be thieves or are technically unqualified for their jobs, yet under white commanding officers they have been neither reduced nor discharged," asserted the ex-soldier who was an undergraduate at Michigan university before spending 10 years in the army.

"I know of one non-commissioned officer with a long record of thievery. He was brought to trial but was saved only by the action of white officers with whom he had an 'in'. Later he took \$150 from a service organization. The commanding officer authorized and signed a bank note to replace the money with the understanding this he would be demoted after the amount was paid. But it is a fact that this individual never was reduced in status. This is a specific reason why we need officers of the calibre of Col Davis."

Commenting on charges recently aired by a white officer before an American legion meeting at Fort Riley, Kan., to the effect that he was being paid by Communist and Nazi groups to attack the army, Pierce declared they are "the most atrocious prevarication of the truth" and he has no intention of commercializing on the suffering of Negroes. But until intelligent colored commissioned officers are obtained who would in turn appoint "upright and worthy non-commissioned officers, Pierce says he intends to keep fighting.

COL. DAVIS SUGGESTED AS HEAD OF 10TH

Call
**Ex - Soldier Believes His
Appointment Would
End 'Politics'**

2-2-40
CHICAGO. — (ANP) —

America's Negroes should unite and demand that Col. B. O. Davis be named by the army to command of either the ninth or tenth Cavalry, particularly since these regiments are on the verge of being reorganized, believes Levi Pierce, former soldier whose exposes of discrimination and injustices suffered by Negro soldiers have thrown the war department into a turmoil and brought about eradication of several of these evils.

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Asks United Action

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Says Officer Took Funds

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Learning Use of Saber



Inhume 3-31-40 Chicago, Ill.
One of the things every cadet officer in Chicago's R. O. T. C. learns sooner or later is how to wield a saber properly. Maj. Robert Keerns of the Englewood High school battalion is instructing (left to right) Capt. David Colby, Capt. William Sterling, First Lieutenant Homer Ortego, and First Lieutenant Fred Moore in the manual of the saber.

Colonel Davis Once Just Hi School Cadet

Col. Benjamin O. Davis, Sr., our highest ranking army officer, now in command of New York's 369th Regiment, National Guard, received his inspiration for a military career as a high school cadet in Washington.

Son of a messenger in the Interior Department, he attained the rank of major in the cadet corps, volunteered in 1898 for service in the Spanish-American War and was made a lieutenant



BENJAMIN O. DAVIS, as he appeared when a high school cadet, in the 8th Infantry Regiment (immunes).

Following the war he enlisted as a private in the 9th Cavalry, gained his first regular army commission in 1901 as a second lieutenant through competitive examination, and worked his way up to his present rank.

SOLDIERS - 1940 ORGANIZATION OF

Legion Bars Negro Women, Children From Auxiliaries

Okla. City Okla.

That Negroes are denied full participation in the American Legion was made known Monday when in the state meeting at the Municipal auditorium a resolution was tabled submitted by Negro posts of Oklahoma which called for the inclusion of Negro women in the Ladies' Auxiliary of the organization, and Negro youth to become Sons of the Legion. The resolution also hit at the exclusion of Negroes on state committees.

Black Dispatch
The resolution was the outgrowth of protests on the part of many Negroes, whose wives were denied participation in the Ladies' Auxiliary after rigid barriers had been erected by white women, one Negro legionnaire said. He stated the men were more tolerant in their attitude regarding the inclusion of Negro women, but white women would have no part of it.

Urges Expansion of Hospital

The expansion of the Veterans Hospital at Muskogee was proposed by Negro posts of the state in a resolution which was adopted by the group. The resolution called for increased facilities and the adoption of a policy to send Negro attendants along with Negro patients who are transferred from one hospital to another.

The resolution also asked that the department relinquish its long standing policy of excluding Negroes from participation on the convention program.

Favors Participation For Defense

The Negro's inclusion in the defense program of America was favored by the American Legion in a resolution also adopted in the closing session. The resolution was first introduced by H. McKinley Rowan at the meeting of the fifth district legionnaires and that body went on record as recommending it to the state meeting in general assembly.

More than two hundred Negro legionnaires from over the state met here in the state meeting of the American Legion presided over by A. B. Rivers, Okmulgee, de-

partment commander. Randall S. Cobb, assistant state attorney general, Oklahoma City, was elected to head state legionnaires.

The entertaining group for Negroes was the James Europe Post 157, C. P. Caldwell, commander. Ten delegates to the convention from the local post were C. P. Caldwell, Atty, Ernest Richards, J. L. Loftis, A. L. McKay, Orange Stark, Frank Wilson, W. E. Simms, Leroy Blanton, H. Potts and J. T. Lindsey.

A special show at the Jewel theatre on Saturday night, followed by a dance at Slaughter's Hall, were some of the entertainments staged for the visitors.

Legion Elects Percy S. Smith to State Office

BALTIMORE

Percy S. Smith, of the Federal American Legion Post No. 19, was elected State vice-commander-at-large at the annual convention held last week, in Cumberland.

Black Dispatch
Mrs. Ida Harris, of the Cook-Pinkney Post of Annapolis, was elected State president of the ladies' auxiliary. Mr. Smith succeeds Charles Cornish of the Corporal Herman Hughes Post of Cambridge.

The Blue Helmet Drum and Bugle Corps, directed by Sergeant William (Bill) Brady, won a silver cup in what was originally planned to have been a competitive drill among the colored units. No other unit entered the contest.

Won Sixteenth

The trophy, approximately eighteen inches tall, topped with the figure of a drum major, makes sixteen prizes the unit has won in State, inter-state and national contests. Among legion units attending the State convention were:

Walter Green Post No. 14, and drum corps; Federal Post No. 19, and Blue Helmet Corps; Corporal Herman Hughes Post

No. 87; Blackwell-Davenport, No. 125; Balnew Post No. 101; Spirit of Democracy Post No. 145; Cook-Pinkney Post No. 141, and Squadron Drum Corps;

John Henry Seaburn Post No. 140; Benjamin Banneker Post, Walter Polk Post, Clarence Wilson Post, Belair Post No. 55, William C. Larkin Post No. 112, Charles Karthen Post No. 74, and the Jacobsville Post.

SOLDIERS- 1940 ORGANIZATION OF

Opelika, Ala. News
July 5, 1940

Discuss Plans Get Macon Guard Unit

Tuskegee, Ala.—The John Fletcher Walters American Legion Post, of Tuskegee, has elected the following officers: Roland D. Anderson, commander; Mason H. Spratlin, vice commander; G. O. Bush, Notasulga, adjutant; Virgil Guthrie, finance officer, and the Rev. A. S. Bentley, pastor of the Notasulga Baptist Church, chaplain.

New officers elected by the Macon County American Legion Auxiliary were Mrs. Henry Neil Segrest, president; Mrs. P. B. Rea, Notasulga, vice president; Mrs. Frank H. Carr, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. L. C. Ramsey, Notasulga, chaplain, and Mrs. C. J. Bryan, sergeant-at-arms.

Plans are being considered for a national guard unit for Macon county.

Ft. Myers, Fla., News Press
August 9, 1940

Negro Beauty Show Draws Large Crowd

Because her singing of "The Jumping Jive" caught on with the crowd, Irene Porter, a tall high school girl, won the beauty and talent contest sponsored by the Palm City Post of Negro War Veterans last night at the Dunbar auditorium. Three other girls tied for second place. They were Barbara Pickney, Connie Bennett and Rosa Lee Goss. The judges were Mayor Sam Fitzsimmons, Mrs. Irene McKown and Sidney Davis.

More than 300 persons crowded into the auditorium for the beauty contest and program which included songs from the Barber Shop quartette, songs and dances by several small negro children and a tap dance by Mashack Battles. The quartette with Leroy Davis singing the bass made a hit with "Hold That Tiger"—a request number. The program was announced by R. H. L. Dabney.

The girls were first introduced in street costumes. Then they paraded in a bright array of satin

bathing suits and play suits. Every girl received an enthusiastic applause. In all three events, the most applause went to Barbara Irene, Connie and Rosa Lee. Barbara danced a fast tap and the other three girls sang, accompanied by Mattie J. Lawrence. The show was for the benefit of the building fund of the negro veterans and was sponsored by a committee from the American Legion. It is expected that the show will be repeated next winter for the benefit of winter visitors.

New officers elected were: E. A. Anderson, first vice president; Dr. C. B. Jones, second vice president; Brooks Dickens, adjutant; Charles Robinson, treasurer; W. S. Bowser, sergeant-at-arms; and Charles Wiggins, chaplain.

Commander Trigg and Adjutant Dickens responded to the talks by the visitors, expressing their appreciation for the interest and assistance given them in acquiring the charter and founding the post.

Members present from the Seth Perry Post were: Roscoe Wynn, commander; F. M. Harris, vice commander; R. L. Garrett, J. P. Mercer and George Waters.

Linton T. Sutton, Elizabeth City Negro for whom the post was named, died in action in France during the World War.

Installation of the officers will take place at their next meeting, September 5, which time the vice department commander of District B of North Carolina will be invited to be present and install the officers. Meeting place of the new post will be at State Normal until further notice is given, Dickens said.

MARIANNA, Fla., July 25—With 22 paid-up members already enrolled, organization of local World War veterans was completed here Monday evening, under the sponsorship of the Hamilton Allen Smith Post of the American Legion, with Post Commander Thos. Oliva in charge.

The new organization, first of its kind ever to be organized here, will elect officers at a meeting to be held within the next few weeks. It is understood the veterans will be assigned special duties in ex-service men's activities for co-operation in development of the national defense program.

Elizabeth City, N. C., Advance
August 3, 1940

Negro Legion Post Is Organized Here

Seth Perry Post Presents
Charter to the Newly
Organized Outfit

The first Negro American Legion organization in this section of North Carolina was founded in Elizabeth City Thursday night and named the Linton T. Sutton Post Number 223. H. L. Trigg, president of State Normal School and Sergeant Major in the World War, was elected commander of the new post.

Meeting in conjunction with the colored leaders of the movement were officers and members of the Seth Perry Post number 84, who made short talks to the enthusiastic group of 22 colored veterans.

R. L. Garrett, publicity officer of the Seth Perry Post, presented the charter to the organization which was granted the post by J. M. Caldwell, State Adjutant of Belmont.

Commander Trigg and Adjutant Dickens responded to the talks by the visitors, expressing their appreciation for the interest and assistance given them in acquiring the charter and founding the post.

Members present from the Seth Perry Post were: Roscoe Wynn, commander; F. M. Harris, vice commander; R. L. Garrett, J. P. Mercer and George Waters.

Linton T. Sutton, Elizabeth City Negro for whom the post was named, died in action in France during the World War.

Installation of the officers will take place at their next meeting, September 5, which time the vice department commander of District B of North Carolina will be invited to be present and install the officers. Meeting place of the new post will be at State Normal until further notice is given, Dickens said.

Ft. Myers, Fla., News Press
July 30, 1940

A WORTHY CAUSE

A community affair which deserves generous patronage—even if it proves too crowded to attend—is the beauty contest which negro world war veterans will hold at the Dunbar school auditorium in Safety Hill on Aug. 8. The proceeds will be used to build a hall for meetings of the negro veterans. The American Legion is cooperating in this worthy cause and the general public ought to, too. Negro veterans are as patriotic as the next one and in the South it has been common experience that they are a powerful factor for law and order among their race.

In Fort Myers there is an added reason for assisting in this enterprise. We have an exceedingly well behaved negro section and with occasional exceptions who usually turn out to be newcomers or strangers—a colored population which gives the authorities little trouble. Many families in Safety

Hill are of pioneer duration. They have grown up in the habits of Fort Myers and are as loyal citizens as any we have.

It is of definite advantage to keep things that way and assisting the negro veterans with their building will help along that line. The Legion boys appreciate that and it accounts for the interest they have taken in their colored comrades in arms. Organized so that they can be called upon in emergencies and with their own meeting place in which to center activities, they are a force which can be made useful on many occasions.

At this time it is particularly important that they be elevated to a standing where their example and counsel will be of maximum influence among their people. Much foreign propaganda is aimed at the negro race and fifth columnists mark colored populations as pliable material for their ends. To combat this sort of thing no element is better equipped than negro war veterans. Having served their country has made staunch Americans of them and they are as abhorrent of foreign "isms" as many white folks who have better reason to cherish this country's freedom.

The negro veterans here and their Legion sponsors are not passing the hat or going to public treasuries for funds. They are raising the money by their own efforts. Last year those who attended their show found it vastly entertaining. The proceeds were enough with which to purchase the property on which their hall will be located and with this year's receipts the building will be started. The negro veterans will be appreciative of the encouragement they receive and in extending it the community will be doing something for the public benefit.

Colored Division of the Legion To Convene Here on Aug. 19-20

Local Negroes of the Givens-Freeman-Davis Post 171, American Legion, have completed their program for entertainment of the colored division of the state American Legion here next weeks at the convention.

According to Jesse Julius Barrom, chairman of the arrangements committee, and adjutant of the local post, their headquarters will be established at the Hotel Martin, 204 East Ninth street. The activities will begin Sunday at 10 p.m. at a banquet, which will be staged at the Silver Moon club, 919 Pine street, when Captain C. H. Holland, of the Britton McKenzie post, Tuskegee, Ala., and Dr. Eugene Dibble, of the Veterans' hospital at Tuskegee, manager of the veterans' administration facility, will be guest speakers.

Monday, Barrom stated, there will

Colored Legion Unit Formed

ELIZABETH CITY, N.C. — (AP) — The first Negro American Legion organization in this section of North Carolina was founded here last Thursday, August 15, 1940, at the headquarters. Folded for Linton T. Sutton, the new post is commanded by H. L. Trigg, all colored veterans of the World War president of the State Normal school are urged to participate, the committee and a Sergeant Major in the World War. The unit, Post No. 223, Tennessee river to begin at 4:30 is composed of an enthusiastic group of 22 World War veterans. A dance will be given at the same evening.

Officers elected were: E. A. Anderson, first vice president; Dr. C. B. Jones, second vice president; Dr. C. B. Jones, second vice president; Brooks Dickens, Adjutant; Charles Robinson, treasurer; W. S. Bowser, sergeant-at-arms; and Charles Wiggins, chaplain.

Linton T. Sutton, for whom the post was named, died in action in France during the World War. He was a native of Elizabeth City.



DR. R. Q. VENSON

NEGRO WAR VETERANS WILL BE REGISTERED

Registration of Negro World War veterans and Veterans of Foreign Wars will begin today at the East Side grill, and continue through Sunday, it was announced yesterday by Jesse Julius Barrom, chairman of the colored entertainment committee.

Barrom said that sixteen posts of the state will be represented here in the state meeting, which opens tomorrow, and will include drum and bugle corps from Nashville and Memphis. The parade formation for the colored division will be on Market, south of Main street, and all veteran units are asked to report not later than 2:30.

A special meeting was held yesterday afternoon, and Past Commander William McKinley Hixson stated that one of "the main features at the caucus of the colored delegation will be the organization of a 'Last Man club,' composed of past commanders of the posts of our group in the state."

This and a concerted effort to curb crime among Negroes will be the major topics discussed. Headquarters for different delegations have been arranged through a housing committee, Barrom's announcement said.

Capt. C. H. Holland and Dr. Eugene Dibble, of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, are expected to arrive early tomorrow, and will be guests at a banquet at the Silver Moon Night club at 10 p.m. Both are connected with the United States Veterans' facility and hospital at Tuskegee.

Jackson, Tenn. Sun
August 14, 1940

COLORED YOUTH TO DRILL UNDER WORLD WAR VETERANS GROUP

Colored World War veterans are going to train young colored men in drill preparatory to service in the nation's defense program.

Williamson Trice Post No. 33, Colored American Legion post, will meet at its headquarters at 403 South Church street Wednesday at 8 p. m., when its members are calling together all the young colored men between the ages of 16 and 25 years.

P. L. Harden, post service officer, said aid of National Guard leaders will be sought for the training when they have returned from maneuvers.

He and other veterans asked all young colored men in the age group selected to be present. Drills are to be held on Merry High School grounds.

COLORED LEGIONNAIRES ARE URGED TO REGISTER

Negro legionnaires attending the state convention will be registered and assigned housing accommodations at 124 East Ninth street, it was announced yesterday by Jesse Julius Barrom, chairman of the colored division on entertainment and adjutant of Givens-Freeman Post 171, located here.

Today's program will be featured by a banquet at the Silver Moon Night club, Pine street, at which time Capt. George Albert Holland and Dr. Eugene Dibble, of the veterans' administration facility, will be guest speakers. Dr. H. H. Walker, Nashville, past commander of the state colored division, and Dr. R. Q. Venson, Memphis, dentist, present commander, will also be in attendance, Barrom stated.

The latter two are expected to arrive this morning with the drum and bugle corps from their local posts, and delegations that total fifty-five, according to Barrom. Fourteen other posts from various communities will be in attendance at the caucuses and sessions, from which "we expect to develop a 'Last-Man's Club,' and devise plans to help curb the crime rate among our group throughout the state."

Local veterans who have not qualified and registered with the committee are urged to do so this morning at the Ben Franklin Funeral home, East Ninth street, to receive badges and instructions with reference to placement on committees during the three-day entertainment.

Negro Beauty Show Scheduled Tonight

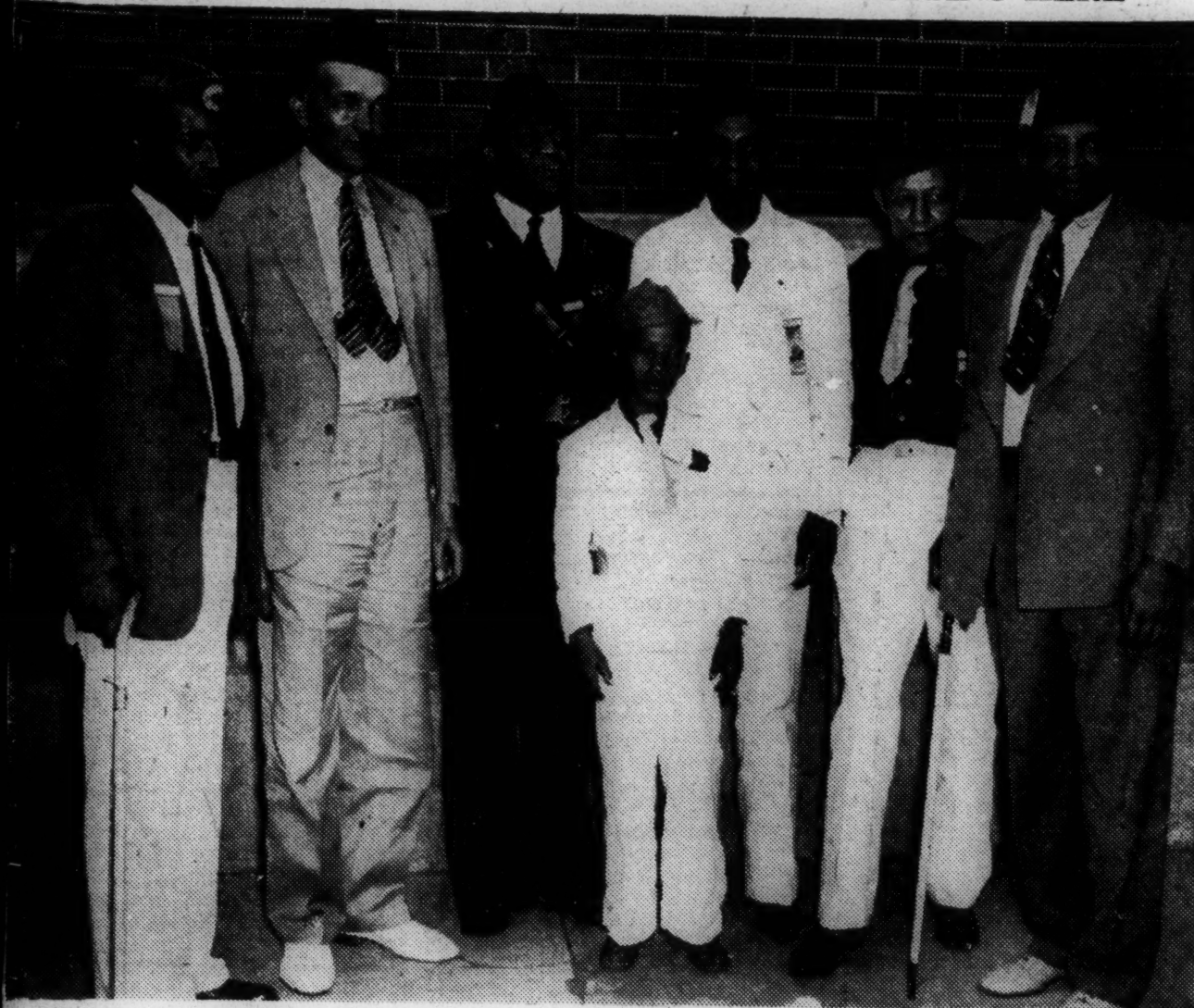
The second annual bathing beauty and talent contest, sponsored by the Negro Veterans of the World War, will be held at 8 o'clock tonight at the Dunbar high school auditorium, two blocks off Anderson avenue, with seats reserved for white patrons. Members of the American Legion, working with the negro veterans, announced that Mayor Sam Fitzsimmons, Sidney R. Davis and Mrs. Irene McKown would serve as judges of the 14 girls in the beauty parade and talent contest.

In addition to introduction of the entrants in street dress, a beauty parade and talent revue in evening dress, the program will have several numbers by the Safety Hill Barber Shop quartette and other song and dance numbers. Admission will be 25 cents. In charge of the revue are R. H. L. Dabney and Mattie L. Lawrence of the Dunbar faculty while business arrangements have been made by a committee of negro veterans. Proceeds will go to build a meeting hall for the Royal Palm post of negro veterans. A similar entertainment last year was a complete sellout and was considered one of the best shows of the year.

SOLDIERS 1940 ORGANIZATION OF

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
August 21, 1940

COLORED DIVISION OF LEGION CLOSES MEETING HERE



—Times Staff Photo.

J. H. Higgins (extreme left), commander of the Givens-Freeman-Davis Post 171, Chattanooga unit of the colored American Legion division, was elected colored division commander for the state at the convention here closed yesterday. Higgins is shown here with leaders in the state and local colored division, including Capt. George A. Holland, retired (third from left), of Tuskegee, Ala., guest speaker and central figure at the meeting. Others in the picture are (left to right) William McKinley Hixson, past commander, colored division; Jesse Julius Barrom, Post 171 adjutant and chairman of the entertainment committee; Dr. Edgar Cravens, pharmacist at the colored Veterans' hospital, Tuskegee, and Dr. R. O. Venson, of Memphis, who was succeeded by Higgins as state division commander. In front is Quincy Johnson, mascot of the Memphis post.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
August 20, 1940

NEGRO LEGION DIVISION ORGANIZING NEW CLUB

The colored division of the state legion convention made a trip by boat to the dam yesterday afternoon following the parade and held a caucus to organize their "Last Man's club," as a feature of the second day's session. The drum and bugle corps of the Nashville post, led by Dr. H. E. Walker, who for thirteen years has been post commander, and is a former colored division commander, headed the Negro contingent in the parade.

One hundred and sixty-seven legionnaires and their friends made the trip to the dam, and more than 300 were present at the dance given at the Silver Moon Night club last night.

The committee appointed to organize and set up the Last Man's club was headed by J. J. Barrom, and included W. H. Shand, Bristol; J. C. Coles, Jackson; J. H. Howard, Cleveland; Dr. Walker, Nashville; Clifton Satterfield, Memphis; C. D. Adams, Knoxville, and Henry Reid, of Union City.

Following a fifteen-minute caucus at the auditorium, the colored division will make definite recommendations to the convention for the election of a commander for their group. In the afternoon visiting delegates will be guests at a barbecue on Ochs highway, as a closing entertainment feature.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
August 19, 1940

COLORED VETERANS REGISTER IN CITY

Holland Urges Veterans Seek Better Feeling—Nashville Delegation Is Largest

The Nashville post of colored legionnaires brought sixty delegates and a drum and bugle corps to the city yesterday and registered as the largest delegation here.

Activities yesterday consisted largely of registration of post representatives from Bristol to Memphis, at the headquarters, 124 East Ninth street, an open house affair at 709 North Orchard Knob and an evening banquet at the Silver Moon Night club.

Capt. George Albert Holland, re-

tired, now connected with the Colored Veterans' hospital at Tuskegee, Ala., the main speaker, pleaded for "common sense in all our dealings with our contemporaries to the end that there will be a better understanding and feeling between all groups that make our America."

"I joined the army when I was 18 years old," the 65-year-old speaker told his hearers, and "was mustered out here in Chattanooga in 1921 at Fort Oglethorpe. My work now is dedicated principally to trying to see to it that our colored leaders have more kindly regard for the masses of whom they are a part, and work in the interest of the greatest common good for them instead of for selfish gain."

Dr. Edgar Cravens, pharmacist at the United States Veterans' hospital, Tuskegee, and a native Chattanooga, represented Dr. Eugene Dobbrell, manager of the veterans' administration facility, and read a statement from Dr. Dobbrell on the progress of the Negro veterans' hospital.

Zenoia Jon Woods, president of the women's auxiliary of the Givens-Freeman-Davis Post 171, hosts to the state colored legionnaires, introduced the speakers. Dr. H. H. Walker, past state commander of the colored division, made a plea for more co-operation among colored veterans.

The colored contingent of the parade will form on Market street south of Main street, and following the parade today take a boat ride up the Tennessee river. Early in the day representatives will caucus at headquarters to form recommendations as to their commander for the ensuing year; the organization of a "Last Man's club," and resolutions asking for a unit of the national guard, and cadets in the Negro high schools of the cities of the state. At present there are none in the state.

The stay of the colored veterans will wind up with a dance tonight at the Silver Moon, following a barbecue on the Ochs highway in the afternoon.

Plan Gala Week For Legion Meeting

EXPECT 2,000 RACE VETS TO INVADE CITY

To Hold Drum, and Bugle Corps Exhibition

Sessions Scheduled For September 22-26; Plan Welcome

SEP 14 1940

Headquarters for colored delegates from all over the state who will attend the annual Virginia American Legion Convention here on August 27 to 28 will be the home of Crispus Attucks Post No. 5, 926 Church St.

Plans for gala activities during Legion Week have been arranged by local legionnaires. The statewide meeting is expected to attract hundreds of World War veterans from all over the Old Dominion.

Of particular interest to people who are not members of the organization will be the exhibition drill of drum and bugle corps representing posts of South Boston, Danville, Charlottesville, Roanoke and other Virginia cities. Outstanding among these units is the championship junior drum corps from South Boston with its diminutive drum major, Bobby Kent, winner of many prizes in competition.

A special exhibition drill, featuring these units, will be held at Bainbridge Field at 10 a. m. Tuesday.

RACE IN PARADE

On Monday night, a competitive drill will be staged at Foreman Field for white units and seats will be reserved for all colored people who wish to view the drill.

Negro units are scheduled to participate in the grand legion parade set for Tuesday, August 27, at 5 p. m.

The legion dance will be held at Phyllis Wheatley Hall on Tuesday night.

A smoker will be given for the delegates at the Attucks Post club room on Wednesday night at 9 p. m.

Vice Commander W. H. Jones will be parade marshal and Adjutant James W. Washington, Jr. will be assistant marshal. William H. Hubbard heads the publicity committee.

The Attucks Post home will be open each night from now through the convention week.

BOSTON, Mass. — Boston and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin are making special and elaborate plans for special entertainment of visiting members of the American Legion during the convention from September 22 to September 26.

This city is throwing wide open her arms of hospitality for all veterans and their friends without regard to race or color. In addition to that, however, there are many special features planned for the Race veterans and their families.

Legionnaires will have a chance to view one of their own and the nation's most venerated shrines—the Crispus Attucks monument on the Tremont street mall of Boston Common.

He was the first American patriot to fall when the first volley of musketry echoed in State street. March 5, 1770, the day of the famed "Boston Massacre." Today a brass tablet in the sidewalk, a bronze tablet at the corner of State and Congress streets and a granite star in a circle of cobblestones set in

the pavement mark the exact spot. "On that night," said John Adams, "the foundation of American Independence was laid."

It is anticipated that more than 2,000 Negro veterans, members of the Legion, will be on hand and it is for these that the mayor has made special preparations. Large delegations are expected from posts in Delaware, North Carolina, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio and the District of Columbia.

For these special entertainment features the National Convention Corporation has named Marshall Cass, of this city, committee chairman of the special group that will comprise the reception committee for the delegates.

As co-chairman of this committee, the corporation named Percy H. Steele, of Cochrane, Mass., and George H. Simmons, of Boston, sec-

retary. Additional members of the committee have been named to the number of 15.

The entertainment feature of the week will be the get-together of members of the ninety-second and ninety-third divisions. Those on the welcoming committee for this special event will be Dick Walker, Ollie Lewis, Bert Gould and Roland Wilson.

Headquarters for the visitors have been arranged to be at Masonic Temple on Tremont street. Here all information as to registering, housing, resting and recreation will be available.

Among the special features being planned are a dance on Monday night at the Temple, sponsored by the Ladies Auxiliary, William E. Carter Post, and a tea on September 25 at Robert Gould Shaw House.

It is the determination of Mayor Tobin that all members of the Legion who attend the convention shall depart from Boston at the end of the convention sessions, voting this city the greatest and most hospitable in the entire country.

Colored Legion Unit Former in N. C.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.—(A NP)—The first Negro American Legion organization in this section of North Carolina was founded here last Thursday. Named for Linton T. Sutton, the new post is commanded by H. L. Trigg, president of State Normal School and a Sergeant in the World War. The unit, Post No. 223, is composed of an enthusiastic group of World War veterans.

Officers elected are: E. A. Anderson, first vice president; C. B. Jones, second vice president; Brooks Dickens, Adjutant; J. M. Robinson, treasurer; W. S. Bowser, sergeant-at-arms; and Charles Wiggins, chaplain.

Jackson, Miss., Daily Clarion Ledger
August 7, 1940

Colored Veterans To Have Meetings On September 19

Colored veterans, under the auspices of the Afro-American World War Veterans of the U. S., are planning a reunion to be held at Jackson, Sept. 19-20. An interesting program is being arranged for this meeting.

Among the topics for discussion are: "The President's National Defense Program—Its Significance."

"The Fight Against the Fifth Column Activities in the State — Our Part In the Fight."

There are between twenty and thirty thousand colored World War veterans in Mississippi today who rendered excellent service in the last war. It is hoped that all of these ex-service men may unite themselves with the Afro-American World War Veterans Association, a chartered organization, as soon as possible.

The purpose and object of this organization shall be to continue in a spirit of true comradeship; and to uphold and defend the Constitution of the U. S. of America.

Further details of this meeting will be given in a subsequent announcement.

Rev. Frank Rodgers, Commander-in-Chief

W. M. Carter, Adjutant General.

We Congratulate The American Legion

ON behalf of the Negro citizens of Norfolk, the Journal and Guide wishes to extend a cordial greeting to the members of the Virginia American Legion Convention, meeting here this week.

In times past, American Legion conventions were taken as a matter of course. There were those, always attracted by parades of any kind, who turned out to see the legionnaires strut their stuff but, generally speaking, such a convention caused scarcely a stir in routine activities of the host city.

But not any more. An American Legion convention, meeting anywhere in 1940, is an event of tremendous importance. Why? Largely because the minds of every American is focused sharply on the last World War, the eventualities which preceded it and which followed it, and on the men who fought World War No. 1.

Heretofore, we have regarded legionnaires, for the most part, as zealots and their eternal battlecry of "Americanism" has been disdainfully "tolerated" in the post war world. That was before Hitler. Now "Americanism" has become a national byword and what these men think, say, and feel about World War No. 2 is vitally important as a guide to American war policy.

At the close of the past war, the American Legion adopted, as its special stewardship, the protection of the American ideal. That overzealous legionnaires have, from time to time, exceeded the limits of true Democracy and engaged in activities which could be construed "un-American" cannot be denied. Trained in the regimentation of army life, they have, in some isolated instances, leaned toward autocratic techniques and have, occasionally, fallen into the power of leaders with a flare for dictatorship and a sympathetic kinship to ideals that were

not exactly American in origin.

But generally, the Legion has religiously guarded the fundamental principles of our American way of life and because of their incessant crying in the woods of "unAmericanism" have driven a few "rats" out into the open.

For pointing the way toward true "Americanism" and for admirably fulfilling its stewardship, we congratulate the members of the American Legion. In troubled times like these, we will not scoff at their vigorous patriotism but will humbly join with them in their understandable enthusiasm for an "ism" with a democratic foundation.

And may we add the observation, without appearing partisan or racial, we think, that the Legion lists its Negro members among its most patriotic.

American Legion Favors Federalization Of Negro Companies In New Jersey

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—(SNS) Former Freeholder Stewart E. Hoyt, Jr., who is always active says that six months ago a committee headed by Dr. LeRoy Morris, of Trenton, and a number of the outstanding citizens of the State, have been holding meetings in Trenton, Camden and Newark. This committee also had a delegation that have had two appointments with Governor Moore and esteemed representatives of the state to ask them to federalize the first Battalion of the New Jersey State Guard. Hoyt has attended these meetings and they seemed favorable to carrying out this program.

Last week Hoyt stated the New Jersey Department of American Legion, which have 22,000 organized men of the late World War, went on record to support the colored citizens in this movement and they have asked the members of the State Congressional Delegation to cooperate and support the legislation granting Federal recognition to the first Battalion of the New Jersey Guard.

The Battalion, composed of Negroes, consists of four rifle companies and one headquarters company with a total personnel of about 350 officers and men. Companies are located in Camden, Newark, Trenton and Atlantic City.

Hoyt says that Representative Powers (R.-N.J.) in response to the department's letters, pointed out that he had introduced bill (H1678) to grant recognition and to authorize the appropriation of \$122,000,000 for the group.

Bradenton, Fla., Herald April 7, 1940 Negro War Veterans Will Convene Here

Clinard Count post, Colored War Veterans will be host on April 14 to the state convention of the organization, with from 500 to 700 delegates and visitors expected to attend, it was announced Saturday by post officials. George Bradley, chairman, and Will Potts, committeeman said that the cooperation of the citizens of the county is asked in the matter of funds to entertain the visitors. Two committees, it was stated will call on business firms and individuals for contributions.

Sanford, Fla. Herald April 1, 1940 Colored Veterans Hold Meet Sunday

Approximately 200 colored veterans attended the district meeting of the Colored Veterans of the World War held in Hopper's Academy in Georgetown yesterday. W. A. Holly, commander of the local post, said today.

H. L. Hampton of Leesburg was elected vice-commander and Anniston Benn, secretary, during the business session at which a program of activities for the ensuing year were mapped out. Holly said.

At the afternoon session the veterans heard a debate at Croom's Academy between Claudia Baldwin of Eatonville High School and Edna Barnes of Crooms Academy, the latter was adjudged the winner.

Lakeland, Fla., Ledger & Star Tele April 26, 1940 COLORED LEGION POST HOLDS DISTRICT MEET

The Alfred E. Brown post No. 8 (colored) of the American Legion, will be host to the first district convention at the colored auditorium Sunday at 10 a. m. with posts from Bartow, Plant City, Bradenton, St. Petersburg, Clearwater and Tampa represented.

Lunch will be served at 1:30 p. m. at the Palace casino. An oratorical contest will be given in the colored auditorium at 2:45 p. m., with students from colored schools in the district taking part. The winner of the contest will go to the state convention in Palatka this summer.

Paul A. Diggs is commander of the local post.

Urge Unity In U. S. As Vets Hold Memorial

"We must let all political and social differences dissolve and provide for the democratic security of the United States which is the last bulwark of freedom of speech, right to worship and freedom of the press that is left in the world today," declared Dr. Delaven Hinkson, past commander of the George T. Cornish Post, American Legion, at the memorial services last Sunday afternoon by the Combined Veterans Association of Philadelphia and vicinity of the American Legion at the All Wars Memorial Monument to Colored Soldiers in Fairmount Park.

"America must always be prepared because the rapid turning of world events make us uncertain of what the future holds in store for us. Even though we may never need them we must stay prepared to uphold our principles so that those who died before us may not have died in vain" he continued.

PARADE HELD

Other participants on the program were: Rev. James Agee, chaplain of the George T. Cornish Post; Evan S. Norman past commander of the George T. Cornish Post, who was master of ceremonies; James H. White, organizer and past command-

er of the William M. Slowe Post, 3090 (V.F.W.; Rev. William J. Walsh, pastor of St. Ignatius Roman Catholic Church; the Northwest Chapter of War Mothers and Auxiliaries, who placed wreaths on the monument of the deceased soldiers; and the Spencer Reid American Legion Post Band of Ardmore.

A parade was held through the park preceding the ceremonies honoring the dead. Among the Posts participating in the parade were: George T. Cornish Post, 292; Spencer Reid Post, 547; Willie G. Childs Post, 974, and the Capt. William M. Slowe Post, 3090.

MEMORIAL DAY PROGRAM

The Posts will participate in a celebration today (Thursday) at 11 A. M. at Mt. Lawn Cemetery and again at 2:30 P. M. at Eden cemetery at which time they will honor the dead by placing wreaths on the graves of the deceased.

Among those scheduled to participate on the program are: Rev. James Agee, chaplain of the George T. Cornish Post; James McDaniels, past commander of the Capt. William M. Slowe Post, who will act as master of ceremonies; Moses Garvin, commander of the Willie G. Childs Post, 974; Eugenia M. Neal, past daughter ruler of the Keystone Temple, 488, IBPOE of W; Collins W. Stallworth, of the George T. Cornish Post; and the Northwest Chapter of War Mothers and Auxiliaries.

A monument over the grave of the late Rev. W. F. Graham will be unveiled at Mount Lawn Cemetery at 2 P. M. Memorial Day.

The service will be sponsored by Holy Trinity Baptist Church, 18th and Bainbridge streets. Rev. L. L. Taylor will deliver the principal address. The church choir and Miss Eva Strange will provide music, and Rev. C. R. Jones will be master of ceremonies.

Jackson, Tenn. Sun
July 14, 1940

NEW OFFICERS OF COLORED AMERICAN LEGION POST NAMED

The Williamson Trice Post No. 31 of the American Legion, colored, elected officers for 1941 at a meeting last night. F. W. Smith was named commander and Richard Pettis vice commander.

Other officers elected were: John Robertson, financial officer; P. L. Hardin, post service officer; W. A. Light, adjutant, and Ruch McNeely, associate adjutant.

John Neal, sergeant-at-arms; Riley Cromwell, chaplain; J. C. Cole, chairman of the memorial; Richard Pettis, Sam Felton and Jesse Parker, members of the executive board; John Croome, his- torian; Henry Luster and Frenchie Williams, commander-at-large.

Simmon Burgess, Wade Andrews and Eddie Campbell, sick commit- tee members.

Jackson, Tenn. Sun July 12, 1940 COLORED WAR VETS WILL MEET TONIGHT

All colored citizens of Jackson and Madison county who saw service in the world war are invited to meet tonight at 8 o'clock with the Williamson Trice Post, No. 31, American Legion at the Hardin Building. The annual election of officers will be held and other matters of business taken up.

SOLDIERS- 1940
REGIMENTS, REGULAR ARMY

Former Soldier Asserts Negroes Enlist Because Of Civilian Job Shortage

CHICAGO, March 21—(ANP)—Re-enlistment rate for Negro soldiers in 1939 of 80 per cent compared with 48 per cent for white soldiers does not "indicate that colored soldiers are very well satisfied with the conditions of service in the army" as stated in a communication Feb. 19 from Major Ward H. Maris, acting chief of the public relations branch of the war department, Levi Pierce, former soldier, told the officer in a letter sent him at Washington last week.

The communication from Major Maris, telling Pierce that the re-enlistment rate indicated Negro soldiers are satisfied, also revealed there were 4,316 colored soldiers on last Dec. 31, which was "an increase of approximately 20 per cent over the number in service on August 31, 1939. This rate is almost exactly the same as the increase in white troops over the same period."

CHARGES SOLDIERS TREATED UNFAIRLY

It is the contention of Pierce, former student at Michigan University, who recently concluded ten years of service in the 9th and 10th cavalry, that Negro soldiers are treated unfairly by Uncle Sam. Commenting on the major's statements, Pierce said in reply:

"The ratio of re-enlistment is no different than can be expected because of economic conditions outside the military service. With so many thousand of Negroes on direct relief or WPA and the failure of private industry to absorb colored labor, it is the lesser of two evils to remain in the army and have bed and board assured. How have you shown how many Negro ever, if you will go back to the period from 1922 to 1928 you will find re-enlistment of colored soldiers down to about 50 per cent. You may refer to letter of Fort Riley re: Enlistment in the 9th cavalry.

"I have rubbed elbows with Negro soldiers for the past eleven years and I know that any statement made that they are satisfied with present conditions is erroneous. The truth is that those persons who are in a position to speak

but are afraid of the consequences while in service, do not possess in the category of 'Uncle Toms' who obtain special favors for helping perpetuate existing conditions."

RATIO OF NEGRO SOLDIERS LOWEST

Pierce pointed out that 4,316 Negro soldiers as against 223,000 white troops "is not a fair representation" when the Negro constitutes 10 per cent of the population. There should be at least 22,000 colored enlisted men.

"You fail to show in your letter what action is contemplated or will be taken to remove the restriction of Negro soldiers being relegated to only cavalry and infantry branches of service," Pierce's letter pointed out. "You have not shown what amends have been made that Negro soldiers be permitted to retire on a livable scale. By this mean removing the clause or restriction handed down by the war department which holds the majority of them to retirement in the fourth or fifth grades, sergeant and corporals, pay \$67.50 and \$54.50 monthly.

"You also fail to state how the proportion of four Negro commissioned officers to 13,996 white officers will be corrected. Neither have you shown how many Negro soldiers will be permitted to attend the following service schools of the army: finance, signal, chemical warfare, quartermaster in Philadelphia and technicians' aeronautical schools throughout the United States. All are maintained by taxpayers' money, black as well as white."

Ex-Negro Soldier Scores War Dept. Official's Report That Negroes In Army Are Satisfied

Hits Statement Saying Re-enlistments Indicate Contentment; 4,316 Negro Men Enlisted

CHICAGO, March —(ANP)—Re-enlistment rate for Negro soldiers in 1939 of 80 per cent compared with 48 per cent for white soldiers does not "indicate that colored soldiers are very well satisfied with the conditions of service in the army" as stated in a communication February 19 from Major Ward H. Maris, acting chief of the public relations branch of the War Department, Levi Pierce, former soldier, told the officer in a letter sent him at Washington last week.

The communication from Major Maris, telling Pierce that the re-enlistment rate indicated Negro soldiers are satisfied, also revealed there were 4,316 colored soldiers on last December 31 which was "an increase of approximately 20 per cent over the number in service on August 31, 1939. This rate is almost exactly the same as the increase in white troops over the same period."

It is the contention of Pierce, who recently concluded ten years of service in the 9th and 10th Cavalry, that Negro soldiers are treated unfairly by Uncle Sam.

9th Cavalrymen Taken in Raid

Charge that Soldiers Had Rendezvous with White Women Is Believed to Be Trumped Up

JUNCTION CITY, Kans. —(ANP)—Four Ninth Cavalrymen are being held by military and civil authorities, pending an investigation resulting from their being accused of making a rendezvous with white women.

A military censor made it impossible to get details, with the exception that the privates: Charlie McGough, Bill Phillips, Lester Smith and another soldier whose last name is Stewart, are in jail in Junction City or the act of authorities. It is not be-

Fort Riley.

Reliable reports indicate that the arrest was made upon the recommendation of a relative of Private Smith, who was discharged the day before he was jailed. The relative, a woman, contacted the law with the hopes of securing some of the money Smith had received from the government when discharged. Instead of sending Smith home, the law locked him up along with other soldiers who were accused of being in the party.

Don't Bother Whites

Behind closed doors, civilians and soldiers are still denouncing the act of authorities. It is not be-

cause the men were arrested, charged with intimacies with white women, but because they know that the men who made the arrest do not molest white soldiers and PWA workers who might be seen each night going in and coming out of the "cribs" behind the beer-gardens of highway 40, between Junction City and Fort Riley, which are inhabited by colored girls, some in their teen age.

SOLDIERS JAILED IN RAID

Ninth Cavalrymen Held by Civil and Military Authorities—White Women Involved *3-30*

JUNCTION CITY, Kans. March 28—(ANP)—Four 9th cavalrymen are being held by military and civil authorities pending an investigation resulting from their being accused of making a rendezvous with white women. A military censorship made it impossible to get details, with the exception that the privates, Charlie McGough, "Bill" Phillips, Lester Smith and another soldier whose last name is Stewart, are in jail either in Junction City or Ft. Riley. The local white daily, which usually airs the plight of Negroes, failed to comment upon the affair. The silence, some say, is because of the possibility of a slip-up in the plans of the law which might result should the women accused be able to prove they were just visitors at the house where they were supposed to have been trapped. Reliable reports indicate that the arrests were made upon the recommendation of a relative of Private Smith, who was discharged the day he was jailed. The relative, a woman, contacted the law with the hopes of securing some of the money Smith had received from the government when discharged. Instead of sending Smith home, the law locked him up along with other soldiers who were accused of being in the party.

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Former Negro Soldier Hits Discrimination In U.S. Army In Telling Letter to Major

Reveals That Ten Percent Would Give Black More Than 4,316 As Against 223,000 White Soldiers

Four Negroes With Commissions; 13,996 Whites

CHICAGO.—(ANP)—Reenlistment rate for Negro soldiers in 1939 of 80 per cent compared with 48 per cent for white soldiers does not "indicate that colored soldiers are very well satisfied with the conditions of service in the army" as stated in a communication Feb. 19 from Major Ward H. Maris, acting chief of the public relations branch of the war department, Levi Pierce, former soldier, told the officer in a letter sent him at Washington last week.

The communication from Major Maris, telling Pierce that the reenlistment rate indicated Negro soldiers are satisfied, also revealed there were 4,316 colored soldiers on last Dec. 31, which was "an increase of approximately 20 per cent over the number in service on Aug. 31, 1939. This rate is almost exactly the same as the increase in white troops over the same period."

It is the contention of Pierce, former student at Michigan university who recently concluded ten years of service in the 9th and 10th cavalry, that Negro soldiers are treated unfairly by Uncle Sam. Commenting on the major's statements, Pierce said in reply:

"The ratio of reenlistment is no different than can be expected because of economic conditions outside the military service. With so many thousand of Negroes or direct relief or WPA and the failure of private industry to absorb colored labor, it is the lesser of two evils to remain in the army and have bed and board assured. However, if you will go back to the period from 1922 to 1928 you will find reenlistment of colored soldiers down to about 50 per cent. You may refer to letter of Fort Riley re: Enlistment in the 9th cavalry.

"I have rubbed elbows with Negro soldiers for the past 11 years and I know that any statement made that they are satisfied with present conditions is erroneous. The truth is that those persons

RACE SOLDIERS GO TO 'BOOT-BLACK' SCHOOL ON GOVERNMENT TIME

But Are Compelled to Practice War-Tactics on Their Own After '12-Hour Fatigue,' ANP Report Says.

JUNCTION CITY, Kas., March 28—(ANP)—According to reports from responsible parties, as spring approaches the soldiers of Machine Gun troop, the 9th Cavalry, stationed three miles north of this city, are turning to indoor machine gun practice. The lessons are given by non-commissioned officers during noon hour. And, unless there should be a change in the program of the past year, when summer target season draws near, the aspirants will be ordered to turn out for practice after a day's fatigue which begins at 5:30 a.m., and ends around 5 p.m. And should a soldier fail to report for practice after the 12 hours of fatiguing labor, he will be subject either to trial or such other punishment which might be conceived by his superior.

According to records of the 9th Cavalry, the machine gun troop is composed of men who shine boots, polish brass, dump garbage, scrub floors, and do other menial chores, suggested by white commissioned officer and their wives who, according to reliable sources, generally object if a soldier fails to do as much as they think he should.

Under the present administration, apparently in order that these "uniformed chambermaids" might be on time, they are compelled to fall out, like members of the guard-house where prisoners are confined, and answer to roll call. This happens twice each day, despite the fact that the calling of a roll for such work in white regiments at the post is unknown.

Toward the close of February, a class for bootblacks was conceived by an officer. It was conducted on the government's time, although the same men must learn to use a machine gun on their own time. The purpose was to teach the "uniform chambermaids" how to shine boots in a way which might satisfy officers.

SOLDIERS. 1940
REGIMENTS, REGULAR ARMY

ARMY BEGINS SEARCH FOR 70 NEGRO 'CHAMBERMAIDS'

Men Will Be Sent to Ninth Cavalry, Where 118 Men Are Needed—Former Procedure Must Be Broken Down If Men Are to Get Recognition They Deserve, Is Belief.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 30—(ANP)—According to Charles F. Krement, a white first sergeant of the U. S. recruiting service, 70 Negroes are wanted to fill Kansas City's first call for 100 soldiers. These colored recruits will be sent to Fort Riley where they will serve with the ninth cavalry, a colored regiment which is now open for 118 recruits.

According to reliable sources, this is the first time in a decade that a colored unit of the 7th Corps area has been open to such an amount of men.

WILL NEGRO RECRUITS BE INCLUDED IN SET-UP?

A few days before this notice was made public, authorities of Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, some of the 10th cavalry suggested that 37 men would be assigned to recruiting duty in this area to round up approximately 1,000 men each month in the 7th Corps area.

If colored recruits are included in accordance with the population of the nation, it will mean that approximately 100 colored recruits will be rounded up each month.

Major Neely Todd, a white commissioned officer of Fort Leavenworth who is in charge of the recruiting forces, expressed the belief that rapid promotions were assured, as such would be necessary to form new organizations and to increase the present strength of old ones.

BELIEVE NEGROES WILL BENEFIT LITTLE

In Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley, civilians who have spent a lifetime in cities adjoining the two posts express the belief that Negroes will not benefit much during the increase of the army. Such was true during the recent increase of the army. No ratings worth mentioning, and no increase in the present number of men serving in the ninth cavalry and 10th cavalry were granted.

Negroes who went on maneuvers in the 7th Corps area served as bootblacks, grooms, and flunkies for white commissioned officers.

During the past school season,

soldiers of both the ninth and 10th have maintained that they experienced the hardest year of all spent in the army; and further searches reveal that such was the results of a shortage of men which made it necessary for one man to take care of as many as five and six horses during a day in which at least two classes or more were conducted at the stable, topped at times with horse-shows during which they were confined to carrying hurdles and jumps until late at night for officers, their wives and children.

Unless some unannounced plan of the war department should break down these predictions, the duties of the Negroes who are now being enlisted for the ninth and 10th cavalries and other units of the 7th Corps area will be the same as they are today.

ORDERED TO LEAVE FT. RILEY

Col. Gilbreath, Assistant Commandant, Has Been Under Fire for Alleged Jim-Crow Actions.

FT. LEAVENWORTH, Kas., June 6—(ANP)—Last week colored soldiers of this post

learned that Colonel Gilbreath was packing to comply with war department orders to leave Fort Riley where he has served for 12 months as assistant commandant. He is headed for Fort Bliss, where he will serve a lily-white unit and where he will not come in contact with colored soldiers.

Comments on Negro enlisted men reveal that they believe the ordering of the colonel from an army post where he will not come in contact with colored soldiers is one of the greatest benefits the War Department has conferred on the race since Colonel T. F. Limbocker was ordered away from Fort Riley where he served as commanding officer of the 9th cavalry until a few months after he was the subject of newspaper articles concerning his attack upon a colored soldier.

In Fort Leavenworth during the past year, Colonel Gilbreath was blasted by a reporter for one of the Southwest's leading weeklies who unearthed what was denounced as some of the most flagrant acts of segregation which might be imposed upon colored soldiers and civilians.

The most vital included refusal to serve colored soldiers in the post exchange, a concession owned by the government, and denying Negro citizens and soldiers the use of rest rooms in the post theater, another government owned institution.

Colonel Gilbreath was also referred to as a staunch supporter of the curfew-hour for Negro soldiers in the section of the post where their girl friends worked for white officers, and the compelling of the "uniformed chambermaids" of the regiment to wear

stars in a conspicuous place, bearing the notation: "janitor."

GOV. LEHMAN SENDS REQUEST TO WAR DEPT.

Defender
**Cites Need Of Protection
For New York City
Against Bombing**

6/15/40
NEW YORK—If Governor Lehman's request to convert Harlem's crack 369th Regiment into an anti-aircraft regiment is granted then it will mean that Colonel Benjamin O. Davis will have to double his forces. The number one state official formally requested permission from the War department in a move last week to protect New York City from possible air attack.

At present the 369th lists 1,398 men. Provided the war department grants Lehman's request, it will mean that twice this number of men will have to be added. They would then become known as the 369th Coast Artillery.

In addition to enlarging the personnel new defense weapons would have to be given the soldiers. According to army officials 50, 80 and 90 pounders, used in anti-aircraft work will be added to their equipment.

This will no doubt mean that the entire company will have to undergo extensive training in the handling of these modern type weapons. In the past they have concentrated more on machine gun work.

When the entire company embarks on their summer training program, it was learned from authoritative sources that they will not go to their regular camping grounds in Peekskill, N. Y.

Fort Benning, located in Georgia, is one of the camps now being mentioned as their destination.

Lack Of Uniforms Recalls Plight Of Negro Troops In World War, 1

Given Old Cast Offs At Camp Alexander, Virginia

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—“If the United States went to war tomorrow some of its troops would have to march in overalls,” says Lee G. Miller in an article in a local paper, commenting on the army's critical lack of uniforms.

Mr. Miller need only to look back on the last war the United States got itself involved in and he'll find that those who suffered from a lack of uniforms, were the Negro troops sent from Camp Alexander in Virginia.

Disgraceful were the discarded old blue uniforms of the war sent to this seaport embarkation camp to be issued to the Negroes. No whites wore them.

Capes, some with brilliant red linings, some with yellow linings, blue misfit trousers and coats, strongly reminiscent of the variegated uniforms of old Keystone cops of early movie days, were given Negroes and their former khaki uniforms taken from them.

Along with these discards, they were issued the regulation overseas caps, designed by some nit-wit, it is believed since they never kept their shape under the hard usage of the colored soldiers, and those heavy hob-nailed brogans.

Traveling through France on one of those famous troop trains, these Negroes were the center of attraction. White United States troops who had never seen such uniforms on Negroes, were not convinced these were American Negroes until they struck up a conversation.

Negro soldiers were ashamed to leave their camps clad in these cast off uniforms, but they were marched through the streets of Newport News, en route to their transports dressed as an army, not even the ragged army of the Confederacy was attired.

So Mr. Miller can refer to any troops who rioted in Camp Alexander over giving up their smart khaki uniforms for the outlandish attire a well intentioned war de-

partment sent to Negro troops only, for a confirmation that the United States is never ready for anything—especially, it has been said, where the Negro is concerned, and if Mr. Miller has any questions as to who will wear overalls or whatnote let him consider, if he chooses, the plight of the Negroes who were sent overseas from Camp Alexander Va. in September, 1918.

Lily White Army Recruit Drive Lags

NEW YORK, (ANP).—The distinct lagging in voluntary enlistments in the army is attributed, by observers here, to reluctance of officials to accept colored applicants.

Less than one-fourth of the recruiting quota of the Second Corps Area, comprising New York, New Jersey and Delaware, has been filled in the army's drive to enlist 15,000 men by June 30, and a similar shortage is reported from other areas.

'ALL QUIET' ON SLUR TO NEGRO WAR VETERANS

Commander-In-Chief Is Silent As U. S. Faces 5th Column Curse

FT. RILEY, Kans.—(ANP)—According to reliable reports, an estimated 700 soldiers and officers will be transferred to this reservation, home of the Ninth cavalry, which has served as a labor battalion since returning to the states

FROM THE ISLANDS.

The men, all white, will come from Fort Des Moines, Iowa, and Fort Lawton, Wash. They are expected to arrive early in June, the month during which the unit of a local white regiment, that was given the Ninth cavalry's armored cars, will return to this station where Negro soldiers, to whom the cars were first assigned, have been given lawn-mowers, hand cycles, spades, shovels, and other implements of manual labor and ordered to help keep the reservation free of grass and weeds.

Despite the appeal of President Roosevelt for billions of dollars to build up the nation's barriers of defense, the wives of colored soldiers of the Ninth cavalry state they are still compelled to sit on benches of the aisles of the post hospital with men of the WPA and other government projects of Ft. Riley, while the wives and members of the families of white enlisted men are offered the comfort of a private room, with upholstered chairs and divans, where magazines and books are at their disposal.

Added to this insult, all claim that the rest room, provided for colored women, has a sign “for Negroes” tacked above the entrance. Signs, placed on tables of the government's cafe for enlisted men and their families bearing the phrases, “For Ninth Cavalrymen Only,” have been removed, reports agree; but the waitresses will order a colored man or woman to certain tables—those which once supported such signs.

Rather than see colored men and women misused and slighted, by white doctors and nurses of the lily-white hospitals and concessions of the army, many liberal minded citizens of both races have suggested that “even a complete Negro division would be more appreciated.”

This would at least make it possible for Negroes not to come in contact with insulting white nurses and haughty waitresses. Negro soldiers would be given better attention by colored nurses and doctors, they believe.

In Fort Riley and Fort Leavenworth, there are colored women, married to soldiers, who refuse to go to army hospitals, because they contend some of the doctors and nurses attempt to treat colored people as if they were beasts.

NOTICE TO NEGRO VOLUNTEERS FOR THE U. S. ARMY

The U. S. Army Recruiting Officer at Fort Sill, Okla., has notified us that at the present time there are no vacancies for Negro volunteers. However, we will be notified just as soon as recruiting for Negro applicants is resumed and we will give this information to the local paper. It will save time if Negro boys who wish to enlist in the Army will watch this paper for further notice.

FRANCES CLAY, Director
Macon County Dept. of Public Welfare

FIRST NEGRO UNIT IN ARTILLERY TEST

Skill in Use of 75-Millimeter

Guns Is Shown in Firing on Fort Sill, Okla., Range

POST RAPIDLY EXPANDING

Facilities for 40,000 Men by February Are Being Prepared

—Peace Level Is 3,400

NOV 20 1940

By HANSON W. BALDWIN

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FORT SILL, Okla., Nov. 19—Seventy-five-millimeter guns laid down an accurate neutralizing fire in the foothills of the Rockies today and the nation's first Negro field artillery regiment, first of four similar regiments, passed in review as seventeen newspaper men, participating in a special War Department tour of defense installations, inspected Fort Sill.

Red earth and unpainted lumber, signs of the tremendous Army expansion, were everywhere evident at the 51,300-acre reservation, which is the home of the Army's field artillery school and now headquarters for the recently mobilized Forty-fifth Division, National Guard, composed of troops from Oklahoma, Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico and Arkansas.

This post, like all others to be visited in this tour, the next stop of which will be at Fort Bliss, Texas, is still in course of enlargement.

From a strength of about 3,400

men three years ago, the Field Artillery School alone numbers 900 officers, twenty-six nurses and 7,800 enlisted men, and the Forty-fifth Division, still at peace strength, adds 730 officers and 13,200 enlisted men.

Complement of 40,000 Likely

More than 40,000 officers and men probably will be stationed here by February, unless a shortage of water, caused by the subnormal rainfalls of the last ten years and the great expansion of Fort Sill and near-by Lawton, should interfere. Water is the most acute problem. It is not at present critical, but without rain it might easily become so.

Much housing remains to be built, though, because of the relatively mild climate, the tent camp type of construction is being largely utilized. There are many other problems, notably lack of modern equipment, but most of them are gradually being met.

The firing today was part of the instruction courses of the field artillery school, of twelve weeks' duration. Nearly 850 students, from generals to second lieutenants, are expected to be busy eight hours a day in the school by mid-Winter.

Brig. Gen. D. C. Cubbison, commandant of the school, predicted that eventually the enrollment would exceed the record of World War days when 1,200 officers were here under instruction and 2,400 others were instructed at a field artillery school in France.

Bore-Safe Fuse Is Used

The guns laid down an accurate concentration in the stunted elms and cottonwood trees at the base of Signal Mountain, landmark in the Indian wars. The shooting was directed by student officers and their instructors. A bore-safe percussion fuse, relatively new to the service, was used in the shells.

The Negro regiment, the 349th Field Artillery, commanded by Colonel A. L. P. Sands, marched jauntily. For an outfit only three months old they marched well. The regiment has a World War history as part of the Negro Ninety-second Division, but was disbanded after the war.

Although the peace-time Army has had Negro infantry and cavalry regiments, the 349th, which was reactivated on Aug. 15, is the first peace-time Negro field artillery regiment. Its officers are white but its men are mostly recruits from the Texas and Oklahoma open spaces, but it had a cadre of trained non-commissioned officers, drawn chiefly from the Army's regular Negro cavalry regiments.

One of them, Sergeant Hansen Outley, fired, on Nov. 11, 1918, the regiment's last shot during the World War. He acted for a time as chief of staff of the Liberian Army, learned to fly in Germany and has had 1,500 hours of flying time.

The regiment is armed with the wartime 155-millimeter G. P. F. guns, towed by Diesel-driven tractors, with a total weight gun and tractor of about 57,500 pounds. In a few months when trainees are inducted in quantity, the newly

formed regiment will be split into four parts. Three of them will leave for other posts to form cadres for three more regiments of Negro field artillery.

SOLDIERS- 1940
REGIMENTS, REGULAR ARMY

HARLEM AROUSED; WAR DEPT. JIM CROWS 369TH INFANTRY

NEW YORK, May 16—(ANP)—Harlem awoke this week to the fact that the United States government is fostering Jim Crowism in this liberal minded state. Receipt of official orders from the war department that the pride of Harlem, the 369th infantry regiment, was henceforth to be known as colored and so designated at all times, has caused countless hundreds of citizens to be aroused to indignant protests.

The provision to openly Jim Crow the regiment came in the form of a general order from Washington to the New York State division which stipulated that the official title of the unit was to be "the 369th Infantry (Rifle) (colored)," and was to be effective May 1.

Too Many Infantry Units

Declaring that there were too many infantry units in the state of New York, the department issued the order under new war department "tables of ordinances".

Prior to the World war, the colored regiment, then known as the "Old 19th", has distinguished itself in service, and, with the entry of the United States in the conflict, the number of the regiment was changed to 369th. And as the 369th it was one of the most distinguished outfits in France.

With a long line of notable commanders from the best families of New York, the 369th boasted of such men as Col. Arthur Little, Col. William Hayward, Col. Schiffelin and included on its staff of officers Hamilton Fish, former Harvard football star, now member of congress from New York.

First Negro Regiment Overseas

Officers were so proud of their service with the 369th, one of them is reported to have requested the secretary of war to give the distinction of being the first Negro regiment to see service in France. Consequently, it was sent abroad and acquitted itself with honor and won several decorations.

A recent change in the personnel has made it an all Negro regiment from the commanding officer, Col. B. O. Davis of the U. S. army, right on down to the last second lieutenant.

Leaders in Protest

Leaders here object, emphatically and vociferously, to the unprecedented introduction of racial identification in the title of a unit of the U. S. army. They also see in the move the first step towards the abolishing of this famed unit.

It is well known that the war department has announced there are too many infantry units in the national guard and some of them are slated to go. Rumors were that the 369th and Chicago's 8th Regiment, were among them.

When first reorganized the 369th was composed of all colored privates while having white officers. In recent years this has been changed until today all commissioned and non-commissioned officers are colored. That their work has been done well is evidenced by the numerous citations which the regiment has received since colored men were placed in charge of their own.

Protests from individuals and many organizations in New York are being forwarded to Washington.

Gas School Grad



CAPTAIN WILLIS D. POLK

first colored officer to graduate from the Gas School conducted by the First Chemical Regiment during field maneuvers, recently at Camp Dix, N. J. A member of the 428th Infantry, he heads Company C of the Citizens' Military Training Corps, which won honors at Fort Howard, Md., last year.

No Colored Division Being Contemplated

BY MABE KOUNTZE

BOSTON—(ANP)—Bearing the signature of Major General, the Adjutant General, United States War Department, a statement was sent last week to this writer, explaining the status of colored National Guard units and the improbability of organizing a Negro Division at the present time. The Major General's statement follows:

"Reference is made to your letter of April 21, 1940, requesting a statement for publication relative to the utilization of colored National Guard organizations and the assignment thereof to divisions.

"The Federal Government is without power to compel any state to organize a National Guard unit. Within the limits of available appropriations, the organization of a National Guard unit within a state is entirely under the control of the state concerned, except that it must be organized in conformity with approved tables of organization issued by the War Department.

NO NEGRO DIVISIONS

"The Department has been able to organize a very limited number of divisions, some of which are mere skeletons of the organization and strength to which they would be raised in the event of an emergency. Under the present authorized strength of the Army, it is not possible to consider the organization of a colored division.

"Colored units of the army have performed in the past, and continue to perform, fine service. All troops perform services of all sorts regardless of color and there are no regulations that apply especially to colored soldiers. Individually and collectively, they are subject to the same regulations as other troops. have the same proportions of grades and ratings, and colored units are given the same forms of field and combat training as corresponding white units.

"The War Department does not contemplate the employment of colored National Guard units in any manner other than the purpose for which organized.

"The army is proud of its record as a peace-time agency in which its

personnel has performed cheerfully every task assigned to it, even though many of these tasks have had nothing to do with combat, and I am sure the colored soldier and his friends can appreciate this ideal. Very truly yours...Major General, The Adjutant General, United States War Department."

I have written and received replies from the War Department before. Some of the assertions of the department are optimistic and some, I am sure, will be challenged. Nevertheless, in establishing a regular method of contact with our people, especially in these times, it may be that many such difficulties will be ironed out, resulting in better relations everywhere.

The Negro and the War Department have been isolated because of disinterested representation on both sides and too few Negro officers with spirit enough to question the government. Today this is no longer true. Both sides are seeking better relations. This is much better than it has been in the past

YOUR \$24.50 FOR DEFENSE

Being a shrewd politician, President Roosevelt has availed himself of the current national jitters following initial Nazi successes on Flanders fields, and asked the Congress for an additional appropriation of \$1,182,000,000 which would bring these expenditures for the next fiscal year to the staggering total of over THREE BILLION DOLLARS.

This should be of particular interest to colored people because our share of this terrific load will be well over THREE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS, or about \$24.50 from each one of us.

Negroes could more wholeheartedly approve this great expenditure of tax money to get ready to fight Nazism, if the policies of the United States government were not so similar to those of Herr Hitler where we are concerned.

More than half of the \$24.50 we shall all be forced to pay to build up this formidable war machine, will be spent on the U. S. Navy which gives Negroes no more opportunity than Hitler gives the Jews in the German Navy.

While President Roosevelt has made the welkin ring with denunciations of aggressors, racial fanatics and all the intolerant breed, he has used none of his great power and prestige to have the bars against Negroes in the Navy lowered one millimeter, although he is Commander-in-Chief of the Navy.

The remainder of our \$24.50 per capita tax will be spent on the U. S. Army whose traditional mistreatment of Negro soldiers and officers is the disgrace of democracy.

While President Roosevelt has fervently denounced destroyers of democracy abroad, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army he has not drawn one breath to resurrect democracy at home in the direction in which he has absolute control.

But President Roosevelt is no exception to the general rule that has kept the United States Army and Navy Jim Crow institutions from their very inception.

Anybody else in the White House would have assumed the same attitude and so would any other Congress.

There is only one thing these people from the President down understand and quickly react to, and that is power and relentless pressure.

Negroes happen to possess a great deal of the kind of power all politicians respect this year: the ballot.

Only a minority of Negroes vote, but it happens that those Negro voters are in key states that will decide who is to be the next president of the United States.

If we ever expect to crack the walls of race prejudice, bigotry and intolerance that surround the Army and Navy to our detriment, then we must make a mighty effort NOW!

We must do what we plan to do NOW, before election, while the politicians fighting for office are in receptive mood.

We are being taxed \$24.50 a year but we are getting practically nothing for it, except 3,000 dishwashers in the Navy and 4,000 broom-and-shovel soldiers in the Army.

All the jobs where it is possible to learn something useful in civil life are given to white Americans, who also are being taxed \$24.50 a year, but getting something worthwhile for it.

If the United States government has thoroughly adopted the psychology and philosophy of the unreconstructed South and is not committed to a "separate but equal" system of racialism (as seems to be the case), then we demand that we receive this equality, even though separate.

Of the 145,000 men in the Navy, we say that 14,500 should be Negroes.

Of the 241,000 men in the Army, we say that 24,100 should be Negroes.

In the various special services where valuable training is given, we say that there should be no discrimination against the colored youth because he is colored.

Let us serve notice NOW on Congress that we shall regard as our enemies those candidates who evade this military-naval issue.

We can best serve notice on Congress by writing NOW to our Representatives and Senators in Washington, if only a postcard, urging them to support amendments to the naval and military appropriations bills which will eliminate the Hitler-like racial discrimination against us.

Unless we flood Washington with postcards, letters and telegrams NOW, we shall lose the opportunity of a general

Praise History Of Gallant 24th

NOV 5 1940

FORT BENNING, Ga.—(S N S)—Speeches praising the stamina and traditions of the 24th Infantry were made Saturday by Colonel James M. Lockett, commander of the regiment, and Colonel Walter S. Fulton, post inspector, at formal Organization Day ceremonies celebrating its 71st birthday.

"The early days I spent with the 24th have proved invaluable to me throughout my career," Colonel Fulton said as he also emphasized the courage and athletic record of the regiment he once served with.

REGIMENT PRAISED

Urging the organization to greater effort for an outstanding future to uphold the record of the past, Colonel Lockett quoted a message by Brigadier General Robert O. Van Horn, commander of the Red forces in last spring's maneuvers, congratulating the regiment on the manner in which it conducted its assignments as part of those forces.

The ceremonies opened at 9:30 o'clock in the morning and concluded with a dance in the evening in the Service Club for members of the regiment and their guests, music for which was furnished by Tech. Sgt. Roosevelt Wy-singer's "Jazz Pirates" orchestra.

HONOR THE DEAD

One of the highlights of the day was a silent tribute to the members of the regiment who died since last Organization Day dur-

ing which everyone present bowed their head while taps were sounded and the orchestra played the regimental song.

During the afternoon a horse show, sponsored by the Service Company, under the direction of Captain James T. Hill, gave an exhibition of riding, unruly horses, jumping of barriers by fifteen expert jumpers, and last a polo demonstration. The events were held in the Campbell King Horse Show Bowl.

The Virginia National Guard for Negroes

NOV 30 1940

EFFORTS have been launched by a group of representative citizens for the establishment of a National Guard unit for Negroes in Virginia. In the spirit of preparedness, they want to be ready and girded for the fight should it come.

The nation has been assured that no American blood will be shed on foreign soil in any foreign war. But in the event of some unforeseen eventuality, the nation is preparing to defend itself. Wars are no longer fought by men from the fields with guns in their hands. War today is a systematic and highly precisioned process promulgated by men and machines keyed for precisioned action.

If America goes to war, Negroes will fight. But the issue is not will America go to war, it is what is America to do with its Negro men as it prepares to defend itself in case of invasion or violation of its eminent domain.

Virginia has approximately 104,000 men of color of service age who are ready to submit themselves to training so that they, too, may be prepared for the "good fight."

The demand is for consistent, adequate military training commensurate to that accorded others who may be called on to defend the nation. Virginia may lead the way with another truly democratic precedent by immediate action favorable to the petition of this group of citizens.

Jim Crow Rules At U.S. Abolished After Expose Associated Negro Press Aide

Colored Men Enlisted In 9th And 10th Cavalry Elevated From "Flunkies" Role; Army Duties Lightened

JUNCTION CITY, Kansas—Rules establishing segregation at U. S. Forts Riley and Leavenworth were abolished following an expose of conditions made by Levi Pierce through the Associated Negro Press.

As a result of the expose, Negroes enlisted in the 9th and 10th cavalry stationed at the Forts have had some of their labor duties lightened.

At Fort Leavenworth the 10th cavalry, which has been reduced to the status of a labor battalion with its soldiers serving as "flunkies" for white enlisted men, now drills three days weekly. Pierce, a Chicago man who recently purchased his discharge in disgust over the treatment of colored enlisted men, had charged that many cavalymen who had spent years in the army were little better trained than green rookies.

The segregated seating arrangement in the new army theatre at Leavenworth has been abolished. Where previously 10th cavalymen were forced to use a special "reserved" section, they may now sit anywhere just as white soldiers do, except in the officers' section. White privates are also barred from the officers' section.

At Fort Riley, segregation in the post restaurant, supported by both white and colored soldiers, has been done away with after Pierce revealed that Negroes could use only three tables "reserved" for them. At present 9th cavalymen sit anywhere in the post restaurant.

ago and in civilian life is an auditor for the state of Illinois in the Department of Finance. Lieut Wimp enlisted in the 8th regiment in 1928.

Other officers of the 8th Regiment who have graduated from Benning are Captain James C. Wells, Captain M. J. Hutchinson, Captain Marcus H. Ray, Lieut. George W. Rose, Captain Wendell T. Derricks, and Lieut. Raymond Watkins. All were graduated with honors. Captain Wells was the first Negro officer in history even to attend this institution and the very fine record he made has become legendary in military circles.

8TH INFANTRY SOLDIERS TO FT. BENNING

By LIEUT. RAYMOND WATKINS

For the third consecutive year Colonel William J. Warfield, commander of the Illinois famous 8th infantry, has succeeded in placing commissioned officers for special regular army training at Ft. Benning, Ga. This year two officers have been ordered to leave February 24th for three months of training. They are 1st Lieut. Claude C. Clark and 1st Lieut. Edward D. Wimp. Lieut. Clark is a native of South Carolina and a graduate of Columbia university in that state. He has been a member of the 8th regiment since 1924. In civilian life Lieut. Clark is employed as a personnel executive with the International Harvester Company. Lieut. Wimp is a graduate of the University of Illinois, with a bachelor's degree in accounting. While a student there he became the first Negro to acquire the grade of captain in the ROTC. He was born in Chicago 25 years

FORT RILEY TROOPS GET 'NEW DEAL' T-6-40

JUNCTION CITY, Kan., Jan. 4—(ANP)—Negroes enlisted in the 9th and 10th cavalry stationed at Fort Riley and Fort Leavenworth in this state have had some of their labor duties lightened and rules establishing segregation abolished since the expose of conditions made by Levi Pierce through the Associated Negro Press.

At Fort Leavenworth the 10th cavalry, which had been reduced to the status of a labor battalion with its soldiers serving as flunkies for white enlisted men, now drills three days weekly. Pierce, a Chicagoan who recently purchased his discharge in disgust over the treatment of colored enlisted men, had charged that many cavalymen who had spent years in the army were little better trained than green rookies.

The segregated seating arrangement in the new army theatre at Leavenworth has been abolished. Where previously 10th cavalymen were forced to use a special "reserved" section, they may now sit anywhere just as white soldiers do except in the officers' section. White privates are also barred from the officers' section. It is also understood that promotions have

been stepped up. At Fort Riley, segregation in the post restaurant, supported by both white and colored soldiers, has been done away with after Pierce revealed that Negroes could use only three tables "reserved" for them. At present 9th cavalymen may sit anywhere in the post restaurant.

PUBLIC SHOULD DEMAND COL. B. O. DAVIS TO HEAD 9TH CALVARY

Ex-Soldier Says Appointment Would End Internal Politics

America's Negroes should unite and demand that Col. B. O. Davis be named by the army to the command of either the 9th or 10th Cavalry, particularly since these regiments are on the verge of being reorganized, believed Levi Pierce, former soldier. Pierce's exposes of discrimination and injustices suffered by Negro soldiers have thrown the war department into a turmoil and brought about eradication of several of these evils.

Not only would such an appointment of Col. Davis cause an increase in efficiency of the 9th or 10th when it is reorganized but it would do away with much of the petty internal politics created under white officers and colored enlisted men, Mr. Pierce declares. "A united front should be presented to congress in having Col. Davis promoted to the rank of brigadier general," Pierce told the Associated Negro Press. "This can be done and it is an honor befitting this individual who has given loyalty and has served his country well. I do not know Col. Davis personally nor have I ever seen him, but the knowledge gained from enlisted men who have served under him portrays the sincerity of his determination

and the results obtained from his efforts."

Only Non-Commissioned Officers

The only Negro leaders in regular army detachments are non-commissioned officers and many of these "possess low moral standards, are known to be thieves or are technically unqualified for their jobs, yet under white commanding officers they have been neither reduced nor discharged," asserted the ex-soldier who was an undergraduate at Michigan university before spending 10 years in the army.

"I know of one noncommissioned officer with a long record of thievery. He was brought to trial but was saved only by the action of white officers with whom he had an 'in'. Later he took \$150 from a service organization. The commanding officer authorized and signed a bank note to replace the money with the understanding that he would be demoted after the amount was repaid. But this is a fact that this individual never was reduced in status. This is a specific reason why we need officers of the calibre of Col. Davis."

Commenting on charges recently aired by a white officer before an American legion meeting at Fort Riley, Kan., to the effect that he was being paid by Communist and

turn appoint "upright and worthy noncommissioned officers," Pierce says he intends to keep fighting. Nazi groups to attack the army, Pierce declared that are "the most atrocious prevarication of the truth" and he has no intention of commercializing on the suffering of Negroes. But until intelligent colored commissioned officers of officers are obtained who would

Pierce In New Slam

At Army

Says Colored

Soldiers Are

Not Satisfied

CHICAGO—(ANP) — Reenlistment rate for Negro soldiers in 1939 of 80 percent compared with 48 percent for white soldiers does not indicate that colored soldiers are very well satisfied with the conditions of service in the army" as stated in a communication Feb. 19 from Major Ward H. Harris, acting chief of the public relations branch of the war department, Levi Pierce, former soldier, told the officer in a letter sent him at Washington last week.

The communication from Major Maris, telling Pierce that the reenlistment rate indicated Negro soldiers are satisfied, also revealed there were 4,316 colored soldiers on last December 31 which was an increase of approximately 20 percent over the number in service on August 31, 1939. This rate is almost exactly the same as the increase in white troops over the same period."

It is the contention of Pierce, former student at Michigan university who recently concluded ten years of service in the 9th and 10th cavalry that Negro soldiers are treated unfairly by Uncle Sam. Commenting on the major's statements, Pierce said in reply:

ECONOMIC SIDE

"The ratio of reenlistment is no different than can be expected because of economic conditions outside the military service. With so many thousand of Negroes on direct relief or WPA and the failure

of private industry to absorb colored labor, it is the lesser of two evils to remain in the army and have bed and board assured. However, if you will go back to the period from 1922 to 1928 you will find reenlistment of colored soldiers down to about 50 percent. You may refer to letter of Fort Riley re: Enlistment in the 9th cavalry.

"I have rubbed elbows with Negro soldiers for the past 11 years and I know that any statement made that they are satisfied with present conditions is erroneous. The truth is that those persons who are in a position to speak out are afraid of the consequences while in service, do not possess in the category of 'Uncle Toms' who obtain special favors for helping perpetuate existing conditions."

Pierce pointed out that 4,316 Negro soldiers as against 223,000 white troops "is not a fair representation" when the Negro constitutes 10 percent of the population. There should be at least 22,000 colored enlisted men.

SHOWS FLAWS

"You fail to show in your letter what action is contemplated or will be taken to remove the restriction of Negro soldiers being relegated to only cavalry and infantry branches of service," Pierce's letter pointed out. "You have now shown what amends have been made that Negro soldiers be permitted to retire on a livable scale. By this I mean removing the clause or restriction handed down by the war department which holds the majority of them to retirement in the fourth of five grades sergeants and corporals. They are paid \$67.50 and \$54.50 monthly."

Field Artillery Quota Unlimited

Georgia and Florida have been assigned an unlimited quota this June to fill vacancies in the 83rd field artillery and the 8th infantry at Fort Benning. Fourth Corps Area headquarters announced yesterday.

Number of vacancies in other units to be filled by recruits from the two states are 21st Engineers, McDill field, Fla., 254; quartermaster bas units, McDill field, 18, and 48th quartermaster regiment, Fort Benning, nine.

Vacancies for 43 Negro troops exist in the 24th infantry and 48th quartermaster regiment, both at Benning. The Atlanta recruiting office is on the third floor of the New Post Office building.

Department Insults m's 369th Regiment

NEW YORK.—(ANP)—

Harlem awoke this week to the fact that the United States government is fostering jim crowism in this liberal-minded state. Receipt of official orders from the war department that the pride of Harlem, the 369th Infantry regiment, was henceforth to be known as colored and so designated at all times, has caused countless hundreds of citizens to be aroused to indignant protests.

The provision openly to Jim Crow the regiment came in the form of a general order from Washington to the New York state division which stipulated that the official title of the unit was to be "the 369 Infantry (Rifle) (Colored)," and was to be effective May

Leaders here object, emphatically and vociferously, to the unprecedented introduction of racial identification in the title of a unit of the U. S. army. They also see in the move the first step towards the abolishing of this famed unit.

It is well known that the war department has announced there are too many infantry units in the national guard and some of them are slated to go. Rumors are the 369th, together with Chicago's 8th Regiment, were among them.

When first reorganized the 369th was composed of all-colored privates while having white officers. In recent years this has been changed until today all commissioned and non-commissioned officers are colored. That their work has been done well is evidenced by the numerous citations which the regiment has received since colored men were placed in charge of their own.

Protests from individuals and many organizations in New York are being forwarded to Washington.

War Department Policy In Regard To Negroes

NOV 3 1940
It is the policy of the War Department that the services of Negroes will be utilized on a fair and equitable basis. In line with this policy provision will be made as follows:

1. The strength of the Negro personnel of the Army of the United States will be maintained on the general basis of proportion of the Negro population of the country..

2. Negro organizations will be established in each major branch of the service, combatant as well as non-combatant.

3. Negro Reserve officers eligible for active duty will be assigned to Negro units officered by colored personnel.

4. When officer candidate schools are established, opportunity will be given to Negroes to qualify for Reserve commissions.

5. Negroes are being given aviation training as pilots, mechanics, and technical specialists. This training will be accelerated. Negro aviation units will be formed as soon as the necessary personnel has been trained.

6. At arsenals and Army posts Negro civilians are accorded equal opportunity for employment at work for which they are qualified by ability, education and experience.

7. The policy of the War Department is not to intermingle colored and white enlisted personnel in the same regimental organizations. This policy has been proven satisfactory over a long period of years and to make changes would produce situations

destructive to morale and detrimental to the preparations for national defense. For similar reasons the Department does not contemplate assigning colored Reserve officers other than those of the Medical Corps and chaplains to existing Negro combat units of the Regular Army. These regular units are going concerns, accustomed through many years to the present system. Their morale is splendid, their rate of reenlistment is exceptionally high, and their field training is well advanced. It is the opinion of War Department that no experiments should be tried with the organizational set-up of these units at this critical time.

SOLDIERS- 1940
REGIMENTS, REGULAR ARMY

Soldiers Learn 'Boot-Blacking' on Uncle Sam's Time--War Tactics on Their Own

JUNCTION CITY, Kas.—(ANP)—According to reports from responsible parties, as spring approaches the soldiers of Machine Gun troop, the Ninth Cavalry, stationed three miles north of this city, are turning to indoor machine gun practice. The lessons are given by non-commissioned officers during noon ministrations of Brig. Gen. Guy V. Jour. And, unless there should be Henry, Lieut. Col. T. F. Allen and a change in the program of the Major T. F. Limbocker, the trio of past year's summer target sea-high-ranking officers who are now on draws near the aspirants will being cited as responsible for the be ordered to turn out for practice imposing of segregation upon members after a day's fatigue which begins at 5:30 a. m., and ends around 5:00 p. m. And should a soldier fail to report for practice after the 12 hours of fatiguing labor, he will be subject either to trial or such other punishment which might be conferred by his superior.

Do Menial Chores

According to records of the ninth cavalry, the machine gun troop is composed of men who shine boots, polish brass, dump garbage, scrub floors, and do other menial chores suggested by white commissioned officers and their wives who, according to reliable sources, generally object if a soldier fails to do as much as they think he should.

Under the present administration apparently in order that these "uniformed chambermaids" might be on time, they are compelled to fall out like members of the guard-house where prisoners are confined, and answer to roll-call. This happens twice each day, despite the fact that the calling of a roll for such work in white regiments at the post is unknown.

'Bootblacks' School

Toward the close of February a class for bootblacks was conceived by an officer. It was conducted during government's time, although men must learn to use a gun on their own time. The use was to teach the "uniformed chambermaids" how to do jobs in a way which might wear officers.

Thursday a majority of soldiers of the Ninth Cavalry shouldered arms and marched out on the parade ground for their monthly review, after approximately 10 hours of fatiguing labor.

These monthly reviews are the aftermath of such weekly demonstrations introduced during the ad-

in Kansas—home of the Ninth and tenth cavalries—during the coming election.

Sex Slavery Called 10th Cavalry Promotion Key

Office-American 4-6-40
Baltimore, Md.

WEST POINT, N.Y.—Investigation of recently exposed conditions confronting members of the Tenth Cavalry unit stationed here last week unearthed a charge that promotions are frequently based on willingness of enlisted men to submit to unnatural sex demands of some non-commissioned officers.

A former member of the unit whose enlistment recently expired, told investigators that some privates even encourage their wives to be unduly friendly with officers for the sake of certain advantages.

Minor Violations Reported

Other promotions are secured through repeated reporting of the most trivial infringement of regulations, the informant said, and continued:

"Any young man may advance to any rank available if he is willing to demoralize his character and enslave himself in unnatural relationships with non-commissioned officers who are able to recommend him for promotion.

"Rewards for these meetings with officers, in cars parked in dark alleys, include assignment to easy duties, frequent leaves of absence, promotion as soon as a vacancy exists, immunity from adverse reports by other non-coms and some financial consideration.

"Garrison officers are aware of this evil, but refuse to act except upon presentation of unquestioned proof.

Some Involve Wives

"A few of the cavalrymen compel their wives to have relations with the officers for whom they work so that salaries may be raised above post regulations and the husbands may be rewarded with promotions. "The only hope for correction of these evils lies in petitioning for a Federal investigator to interview those men who are not afraid to talk.

Minister Barred

"Because the cavalrymen seldom visited the only colored church in Highland Falls, the minister, in order to survive, was obliged to stand by the office door on pay day with a contribution box.

"This practice was continued without opposition until a white captain ordered him to remain outside the barracks and granted permission for a Salvation Army representative to take his post by the door.

"Interested citizens throughout the country should write their Congressmen, urging them to support a move for a Federal investigation."

THE FUTURE OF THE 369th INF.

WHILE THE NEGRO is a peace-loving people and is as much against the United States entering a second European war as any other group, Negroes of New York State nevertheless, feel that the War Department has taken a step toward liquidating one of their most cherished institutions, the 369th Infantry, in its reorganization of the National Guard of the Empire State.

The 369th Infantry grew out of a desire on the part of the Negro to participate in all phases of their government and the heroism of the men of the Old Fiftieth Regiment in the World War of 1914-18. Though the personnel of this regiment was colored, it was commanded largely by white officers in the last war. It is now commanded entirely by colored officers from the colonel down. Nevertheless, it has been considered as a unit of the National Guard on the same basis as the other units, without any special regard to race or color.

Now comes the War Department at Washington with a special order designating the regiment as the 369th Infantry (colored). Moreover there is talk that there are now too many infantry units in the National Guard, and one of the first to be eliminated will be the Harlem unit.

The War Department at Washington has refused to admit Negroes into the Aviation Corps, the Artillery, the Marines and other specialized branches of the service. And the Navy will only use Negroes in the menial capacity of stewards and attendants. Efforts have been made to have this condition changed but so far, the New Deal has done nothing to show a disposition to treat those Negroes fairly who would serve their country in its armed forces.

It should be noted that the designation "Colored" was added to the 369th Regiment by the War Department some years ago but the State of New York ignored it. In its order, effective May 1, the War Department insists that the word "Colored" be used officially as a part of the regimental name.

As bad as this segregation has been, we feel that it is an unwarranted insult to extend it to New York State, in officially designating a National Guard unit as a jim crow group.

Emphatic protests should be made to the War Department and President Roosevelt to let them know how we feel on this matter.

Negro Soldiers Must Attend School For Bootblacks In Day; Study War At Night

Uniformed Chambermaids Taught How To Satisfy Fastidiousness Of White Officers

Hamilton Fish Lauded For Protests

JUNCTION CITY, Kans.—(ANP)—According to reports from responsible parties, as spring approaches, the soldiers of Machine Gun troop, the 9th Cavalry, stationed three miles north of this city, are turning to indoor machine gun practice. The lessons are given by non-commissioned officers during noon hour. And, unless there should be a change in the program of the past year, when summer target season draws near the aspirants will be ordered to turn out for practice after a day's fatigue which begins at 5:30 a. m., and ends around 5 p. m.. And should a soldier fail to report for practice after the 12 hours of fatiguing labor, he will be subject either to trial or such other punishment which might be conceived by his superior.

According to records of the 9th cavalry, the machine gun troops is composed of men who shine boots, polish brass, dump garbage, scrub floors.

Begin Training Of Race Soldiers Under New Plan

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—Acting in conformity with President Roosevelt's new organization plan for our National Defenses, Harlem's 369th Anti-aircraft regiment and Illinois' 184th Field Artillery, were ordered to camp last week for a period of one year's training. The two regiments were recently transferred from the infantry division to their present status as part of the anti-aircraft and artillery brigades.

The 369th regiment under command of Col. Benjamin O. Davis will go into training at Oswego, N. Y., while the Illinois outfit headed by Col. William J. Warfield will be encamped at Camp Custer, near Battle Creek, Mich. In assigning the two Negro regiments, the war department is carrying out the President's orders to provide adequate opportunity for Negroes in the new regular army set-up.

The 372 Infantry, National Guard Unit, of the District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, Ohio and Massachusetts, have been reorganized and will be brought up to full war strength under the command of Col. West A. Hamilton. Lieut. Col. H. Donovan Queen will be second in command.

Columbia, S. C. State
October 5, 1940

97 Soldiers At Jackson Are Negroes

Majority Came Here Out Of Northern States; One 20 Years in Army

Of the 21,000 soldiers at Fort Jackson, 97 are Negro troops connected with the Quartermaster department. Private Marshall Cheaney of Henderson, Ky., is typical of that detachment.

Private Cheaney has been in the Army three months, and is a well-built, neat appearing soldier.

He said that all but 15 soldiers—who are from Georgia—came here from the Northern states, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana. Many of them were at Fort Hayes, Columbus, Ohio.

One of the Negro soldiers in the 48th Quartermaster outfit, Bennie Perry of Georgia, has been in the Army for nearly 20 years.

History of 369th Recalled As War Department Issues Jim Crow Against Troops

Old Regiment Has Distinguished Service Record
That Must Be Maintained For The
Good Of The Service

Recent Change In Personnel Made

NEW YORK.—(ANP)—When the war department issued orders in March changing the destination of New York's famous 369th Infantry to the 369th Infantry (Rifle Colored) it was the first time in the history of the regiment that any such appellation had been attached to it.

Declaring that there were too many infantry regiments in the state of New York, the department issued the order under new war department "tables of organization" especially designating the 369th as colored.

Prior to the World war, the colored regiment, then known as the "Old 10th" had distinguished itself in service, and, with the entry of the United States in the conflict, the number of the regiment was changed to 369th. And at the 369th, it was one of the most distinguished outfits in France.

With a long list of notable commanders from the best families of New York, the 369th boasted of such men as Col. Arthur Little, Col. William Hayward; Col. Schiffelin and included on its staff of officers Hamilton Fish, former Harvard football star, now member of congress from New York.

Officers were we proud of their service with the 369th, one of them is reported to have requested the secretary of war to give it the distinction of being the first Negro regiment to see service in France. Consequently, it was sent abroad and acquitted itself with honor and won several decorations.

A recent change in the personnel has made it an all Negro regiment from the commanding officer, Col. B. O. Davis of the U. S. army, right on down to the last second lieutenant.

Resentment at the change in official designation is expected to be registered with the war department, which has seemingly adopted a jim crow policy concerning the outfit.....presumably reaching all others.

Some are inclined to give the war department the benefit of a doubt believing that the designation rifle, indicates the modern trend toward streamlining the army, but there is no explanation to cover the tag (colored) which it is reported, was included in the official order emanating from the war department itself.

Biased Officer Moved from Fort Riley Post

FORT RILEY, Kans., (ANP).—Colonel Gilbreath, who gained a reputation here and at Fort Leavenworth as a champion of vilest jim crow practices, has been ordered to a lily-white unit at Fort Bliss, after serving a year as assistant commandant here.

While at Fort Leavenworth, Colonel Gilbreath was the object of newspaper attacks for his suppression of colored soldiers in menial tasks and the denial of customary privileges.

Ninth Cavalrymen here are said to have been reduced to mere flunkies for white officers under his domination.

COLORED TROOPS BEING CONSIGNED TO SERVICE UNITS

WASHINGTON, April 11.—More evidence was uncovered here last Friday of the subtle tendency of high officials in the War Department to consign colored soldiers to service units.

This was disclosed during a conference at the War Department building which had for its object the federalization of New Jersey's national guard battalion of Negro troops, an infantry unit. The conference was held between a delegation of men representing the battalion, the chief of the national guard bureau and other officers.

The army officers told members of the delegation that the national guard has already exceeded its quota of infantry and that some infantry units, already federalized, will have to be changed to other categories. There are 10 national guard infantry regiments which will have to be converted under the new tables of organization.

These regiments include the Eighth Illinois, the Fifteenth New York and the First Separate Battalion of Washington, D. C.

Discussion between the delegation and the army officers brought to light that the new categories may include anti-aircraft units, anti-tank units or general service troops which work near the front, building bridges, repairing roads and transportation lines.

The delegation took strong exception to any plan to transform these colored infantry regiments into any other category than combat.

Charles H. Houston, Washington lawyer and special counsel for the N. A. A. C. P., immediately after the conference, wrote to Secretary of War Harry Woodring to express a protest against making service men of colored troops.

"We mean to be fighting men, no less," Mr. Houston informed Mr. Woodring.

Anderson, S. C., Mail
June 6, 1940

LOCAL RECRUITING OFFICER PUTTING ON SPECIAL DRIVE

Sergeant Hicks Has Two Assistants From Headquarters

The United States Army Recruiting Service is putting on a special drive in this section of the country for new enlistments in the army service.

In line with the announcement that personnel would be expanded in all branches two helpers have been assigned to the local office for the remainder of the week.

Arriving from District Headquarters in Charlotte this morning First Class Privates Carl D. Stover and Wyatt A. Rutledge are assisting Sergeant Robert M. Hicks, in charge of the local office, in securing as many enlistments as possible in this area before the end of the week.

For the next two days Private Stover will be in charge of the routine work in the office while Private Rutledge and Sergeant Hicks work on the outside.

Sergeant Hicks said today that when the work of the two Privates is completed in Anderson they will move on to Greenville for a short stay and from there will go to Spartanburg and on to Asheville. Only one recruit was sent to headquarters today out of the local office, though quite a few applications were received.

The new enlistment was James R. Keith, Negro school teacher of Belton, who applied for service in the Quartermasters Corps at Fort

Benning, Ga.

He left early this morning for district headquarters for final examination after having been tentatively accepted by Sergeant Hicks. 5

Tuscaloosa, Ala., News

June 7, 1940

Join The Army

Large numbers of Montgomery negroes are enlisting in the army, according to The Alabama Journal. The patriotic spirit, says The Journal, seems to be spreading rapidly among them; perhaps they have been influenced by the recent passage of large numbers of regular negro army troops through Montgomery to and from the maneuvers in Louisiana and Texas.

"Those negro troops," adds The Journal, "not only look well fed and fit, but they ride motorcycles, they drive great trucks, their uniforms are spick and span, and they look like people going places and doing things. Seeing them would be enough to make many an Alabama negro want to join them and do his part."

Plenty to eat, fancy motorcycles to ride, nice uniforms, lots of travel—these are enough to lure just about any Southern negro into the army. Add a lots of shiny brass buttons and loss in a few medals, and there won't be a cotton-chopper between 18 and 40 left in Alabama.

ARMY'S BEST MARKSMAN



Score 247-40
Private First Class Wordie B. Slade of Fort Huachuca, Arizona who recently broke the Army's record of 246 and tied the Marine Corps' record of 247 during the current record target practice at Fort Huachuca by firing a score of 247 out of a possible 250. Until Private Slade made his 247, the high score of the 25th infantry was held by Corporal Algie L. Burney of Company B, 25th Infantry, with a score of 246 which tied the Army score.

Cavalry Unit May Be Sent to Mexican Border

KANSAS CITY, Kans.—(ANP)—Rumors are current in cities adjacent to army reservations of the Seventh Corps Area that either the Ninth or Tenth U.S. Cavalry will soon be ordered to the Mexican border for duty.

Indications, however, point to the Ninth, stationed at Fort Riley, as being scheduled for duty. Many colored recruits have been passing through Kansas City en route to Fort Riley, and a recruiting officer was reported as saying they were being enlisted for a unit called "Cavalry School Detachment, Colored."

Should the Ninth be ordered to the border, the Colored Cavalry School Detachment will become a reality, authorized soldiers by the War Department, observers declared. The colored unit, it was stated, because white soldiers will not do the type of work imposed upon colored people.

Negro War Vets Nurse Horses On Memorial Day As Whites Honor Dead

JUNCTION CITY, Kans.—

(ANP)—At noon on Memorial day when the big guns of Ft. Riley were fired by soldiers of a white unit to salute their buddies who died in Flanders field, approximately 22 years ago while other white soldiers paused to salute the flag which was being hoisted toward the top of its pole, the uniformed Negroes of the Ninth U. S. cavalry were busy to honor the members of their race who paid a similar price.

At this time the majority of the Race soldiers of the Ninth cavalry were confined to duty at the stables of the Cavalry school, where they were compelled to serve as horse attendants for white commissioned officers who participated in a horse

show which started early on Memorial day morning and continued until close to the hour of midnight.

Soldiers who comprise the machine gun troop—whose actual tasks are limited to shining boots, scrubbing floors, and doing other menial chores imposed upon them by the wives of white commissioned officers—were compelled to spend the day and night serving cocktail parties, teas, and dinners for families of the white commissioned officers and their guests who were visiting in Fort Riley.

Meanwhile, the white soldiers, detailed to work during the event, were allowed extra pay for the tasks assigned them during the horse show and other events of the week end of pleasure for commissioned officers.

70 Colored Needed In Jim Crow Army Unit

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May—(ANP)

—According to Charles F. Krement, a white first sergeant of the U. S. recruiting service, 70 Negroes are wanted

to fill Kansas City's first call for 100 colored recruits. These colored recruits will be sent to Fort Riley where they will serve with the 9th Cavalry, a colored regiment which is now open for 118

recruits.

According to reliable sources, this is the first time in a decade that a colored unit of the 7th Corps area has been open to such a number of men.

In Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley, civilians who have spent a lifetime in cities adjoining the two posts express the belief that Negroes will not benefit much during the increase of the army. Such was true during the recent increase of the army. No ratings worth mentioning, and no increase in the present number of men serving in the 9th Cavalry and 10th Cavalry were granted.

Unless some unannounced plan of the war department should break down these predictions, the duties of the Negroes who are now being enlisted for the 9th and 10th Cavalries and other units of the 7th Corps area will be the same as they are today.

'Clever' Tests Would Suggest Negroes For Heavy War Work

Harvard University Professor Says Fatigue Laboratory Shows Negroes To Have Great Heat Resistance—Would Be Effective in Tanks and Submarines.

NEW YORK, June 20—(ANP)—Describing the American Negro's potential value as a superior fighter in the hot interior of war tanks or submarines, Prof. D. B. Dill, of Harvard University's Fatigue Laboratory, last week told the American Industrial Hygiene Association that scientific tests showed the Negro worked better in heat. His finding was that the Negro's capacity to stand heat indicated a "marked superiority."

The tests, made among Negro and white sharecroppers in Mississippi, showed that in fatiguing work continued to exhaustion, the Negro sweats less salt, thereby maintaining body fluids better, enabling the heart to beat less rapidly. The heartbeats same for both the white and colored at the start of the work, averaged 21 beats less per minute at the end of two hours for the Negroes. One-tenth more efficiency also was shown by Negroes at the finish.

"Where white men are unable to withstand the rigors of hard physical labor in high temperatures, whether in war or in peace, they may find their hands upheld by their black brothers," Prof. Dill suggested.

"The prospects are that hundreds of thousands of American citizens will take their places in a defense army within the next few months. These men will have to do hard physical work," the professor predicted.

"A large fraction of our armed troops is stationed in the tropics, another and increasing large fraction must become adapted to the uncomfortable and at times very hot interiors of tanks or submarines," he said in closing.

Army Measure, Rushed Through Congress, Offers No Guarantees

WASHINGTON, D. C.—

Conferees on the bill to expedite the strengthening of the national defense labored for a week and brought forth a meaningless amendment, which, if anything, will further restrict enlistment of Negroes in the regular army.

Shortly after Representative Andrew May, if Kenyon, chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, submitted the conference report to the House, it was rejected by a voice vote.

NEW AMENDMENT

The amendment as changed in conference provided: "That no Negro, because of race, shall be excluded from enlistment in the Army for service with colored military units now organized or to be organized for such service."

As originally sent to conference the bill carried a provision that no person shall be excluded from enlistment in any branch of the military establishment on account of race, creed or color.

This amendment was rejected by House conferees at the instance of a representative of the war department. Senate conferees agreed to its rejection.

REPORT CALLED

Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, the minority leader, was requested to demand a roll-call vote when the conference report was called up for adoption. Rejection of the conference report would have been possible by a coalition of Republicans and northern and western Democrats.

Letters and telegrams were also sent to various members of the House, urging them to vote against the conference report and to accede to the Senate amendment.

The conference report was withdrawn and the bill recommitted to the conference committee on June 17.

When the conference report was called up for adoption last Friday, Representative May stated that the Senate provision was stricken out and there was substituted the provision that "no Negro, because of race, shall be excluded from enlistment in the Army for service with colored military units now organized or to be organized for such service."

Minority Leader Martin asked Mr. May, whether the change met the objections of colored people. The latter replied he understood that it was.

"Now, is that satisfactory?" asked Representative John D. Dingell, Democrat of Michigan. "This applies only to enlisted personnel. What about officer personnel for some of the Negro units?"

Mr. May replied that the War Department is setting up skeleton regiments to take care of that question. Representative Walter G. Andrews, Republican, of New York, a House conferee on the bill, added that the general staff of the Army has planned to organize five or six colored regiments.

DECLARED SATISFACTORY
"I would like to have an understanding that the Negro citizens of this country are satisfied with what has been worked out," insisted Mr. Dingell. "Certainly, no discrimination ought to appear in a bill of this kind."

Mr. May assured him it met the objections of colored people. As soon as it became known that the House had adopted the conference report, efforts were begun to block its adoption in the Senate. Organizations interested in increasing colored personnel in the Army and integrating it into all branches of the Military Establishment took the position that the amendment will further restrict instead of remove barriers to enlistment of colored persons.

Before opposition to the amendment could be organized, the Senate on Saturday adopted the conference report.

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Capper Pleads For Negroes in Armed Forces

WASHINGTON, July 3—(ANP)—Following the appeals of the various groups in this city against discrimination against Negroes in the military establishments of the country, Arthur Capper of Kansas read into the Congressional Record the following speech, in which he makes a plea for the colored citizens deploring the discriminations which have been practised against them. He said: "During the almost entire history of the United States its colored citizens have fought bravely and well when called upon for military service. Nearly all of them are native born citizens and are loyal to the core. I suggest that the policy of our military and naval establishments could well be modified to enable these men to serve their country, as so many of them desire to do."

Urges Senate Aid

"I think the senate would do well to consider carefully the point raised by R. J. Reynolds of the Topeka Daily Capital. Here in America we are about to embark upon a vast program of expansion in our army, navy and the air corps and in industry. Yet up to now the Negro has not had an equal chance of participation.

Our navy, for instance, deliberately bars all colored applicants from enlistment except for mess department services regardless of their qualifications. Colored applicants are also barred from service in the tank corps, chemical warfare service, air and field artillery corps, nurse corps, signal corps, coast artillery corps and, in fact, nearly all other special service departments of our military forces where the training is of first class vocational value.

Hits Arms Bar
In short, as one close observer has said, 'Although the United States Army is supposed to be a democratic institution, colored citizens may only serve in two infantry and two cavalry regiments, all except one of which is engaged in noncombatant work or menial work of menial character.'

"The writer is not sure just who is responsible for such a condition existing, but is of the opinion that it thrives because of a 'fifth column' within our government that ought to be eliminated."

Plan 9.5% Negro Mobilization In All

Branches Except Air Corps Says Officer

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Mobilization plans of the general staff call for about 9.5 per cent of the army to be made up of colored troops, Lieutenant Colonel H. L. Twaddle disclosed last week.

This does not mean that a like percentage of colored men will be inducted into and trained in the peacetime army. It simply means that in case of a national emergency and it becomes necessary to mobilize, the number of men to be called for army duty will be in proportion to colored people in the population of this country.

Lieut. Col. Twaddle said he could not speak for the air corps. The plans will apply to other branches of the military establishment.

CONSCRIPTION

In the present temper of Congress and the country, it seems highly probable that a law for universal military service will be passed before the year ends, perhaps before the summer ends.

A bill sponsored by the Military Training Camps Assn. and introduced to the Senate by Senator Burke of Nebraska, calls for the registration of 40,000,000 American men and rendering all of them between twenty and forty-five legally liable for eight months' service.

Under this Burke bill, some 1,000,000 Negroes would have to register and at least 100,000 would be liable to be called for military service.

Something over a million of our people between the ages of 21 and 35 would be surely called.

This seems to us to be, on the surface, the democratic way of defending the country; a method adopted by all great States in modern times to provide for adequate man power, and by many small ones.

Military training teaches order and discipline which are essential in a highly organized country, and it makes for a more healthy manhood.

There is no unwillingness on the part of colored citizens to do their part in national defense and to serve in whatever way is necessary to prevent foreign invasion and subjugation of the United States.

But we warn colored citizens to be on the alert as never before from this time forward to see that a more rigid military jim crowism is not fastened upon the country by the prejudiced clique that runs the Army and the Navy.

Unless we are greatly mistaken, the new army which we are about to bring into being will be as much of a jim crow institution as the old army, with Negro youth barred from all branches of the service where anything of value in civil life can be learned.

In this connection it is significant that House and Senate conferees on national defense have rejected the amendment of Senator Harry H. Schwartz, of Wyoming, providing that no person shall be excluded from enlistment in any branch of the military establishment on account of race, color or

creed, because a War Department representative told them that there is nothing in existing law to prevent the enlistment of colored persons in any branch of the military establishment.

No one, and certainly not The Pittsburgh Courier, has ever maintained that there was anything in the law preventing enlistment of Negroes in any branch of the Army and Navy.

What we have said, and what is absolutely true, is that colored citizens are rejected for service in all branches of naval service except the mess department, and in all branches of the military service except two regiments each of infantry and cavalry and small detachments of the Quartermaster and Medical Corps.

The Schwartz amendment would have put a stop to this illegal jim crowism immediately, and that is why the War Department representative begged the House and Senate conferees not to "embarrass" the lily-white officer clique by accepting it.

Now if we are to have conscription, if our colored men are to be called up by the million to risk their lives in the defense of their country, they must not be subjected to insult, discrimination and segregation.

No conscription law must be passed that does not contain a specific provision that no citizen called for military service shall be excluded from service in any branch or division of the Army or Navy because of race, color or creed.

It is up to colored people to get busy now as never before to see that such a provision is included in the universal military service law.

We must begin now to besiege U.S. Representatives and Senators with post cards, letters, telegrams, resolutions, memorials and delegations demanding that absolute equality of opportunity and service be guaranteed in the new national army; that a Negro youth may rise as high as a white youth, and that no man will be penalized because of color.

Anything less than this will be treasonable, a mockery of the Federal Constitution, a stench in the nostrils of all citizens of intelligence, character and sensibility.

You let us have conscription, but without any color line.

Army Taking 98 Per Cent Whites

WASHINGTON

Only 314 enlisted men, or about 2 per cent of the total increase in the regular army, which is to be enlisted by July 1,

Major General Emory S. Adams, the adjutant general, revealed on Tuesday.

Assisted by the 314 additional colored enlisted men is to be as follows:

9th Cavalry to Get 118
Ninth Cavalry, 118; Twenty-fourth Infantry, 52; Company L, Forty-eighth Quartermaster Regiment, 34; Company M, Forty-eighth Quartermaster Regiment,

78; Field Artillery School Detachment, 22; Army War College Detachment, 10.

The latest available figures showed there were 4,451 colored men in the regular army.

Franklin Talks With Secretary Woodring And Colonel Twaddle

Officer Forming Mobilization Plans Says Negroes Will Form 9 Per Cent Of Total Mobilized Strength

Call

WASHINGTON, D. C.—C. A. Franklin, editor of *The Call*, in a personal conference with Secretary of War Woodring and other war department officials Tuesday morning, June 18, asked them to remove the discriminations against Negroes in the defense forces of the United States.

The conference with Secretary Woodring was arranged for Mr. Franklin through Senator Harry S. Truman of Missouri. It was held in Room 2033, Munitions Building.

Mr. Franklin laid before the secretary of war all the grievances of the Negro in regard to his treatment in Uncle Sam's military forces. He asked that in this time of the country's peril, the Negro, always loyal to this, and only this, government, be treated no longer as a "step-child" but that he be accepted as a full-blooded son in this democracy.

Editor Franklin reminded the war officials that America first must practice democracy within its borders before it can become a defender of democracy in the western hemisphere.

Leaving Secretary Woodring, Mr. Franklin conferred with Col. H. L. Twaddle of the general army staff who is formulating mobilization plans.

9% of Total
Colonel Twaddle told the editor that the General Staff has already agreed that "Except as otherwise prescribed by the war de-

said, 5.8 per cent of the Negro's mobilized strength has been arranged for in units which include the Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, Engineering and Quartermaster services.

The other 3.2 per cent remains to be worked out.

Mr. Franklin told Colonel Twaddle and requested him to tell other members of the General Staff how bitterly disappointed are Negroes all over the country that three of the four Negro regiments in the army have been reduced to the status of labor units.

Pleas for Negro Units

The editor urged that the Ninth and Tenth Cavalries and the 24th Infantry be restored immediately to active combat service. He asked also that the discriminations and humiliations which these brave soldiers suffer on army posts be removed.

Editor Franklin pleaded for the inclusion of Negroes in all branches of the army including the aviation corps. He urged that if war comes, the Negro be accorded more democratic treatment than he received in the last war. He recalled that Negroes served well as officers during the war but that their commissions were withdrawn with the Armistice.

Following the conference with the war department officials, Mr. Franklin said that he felt the pressure and protest against discrimination from Negroes all over the country are having favorable results in Washington.

The fact that the 369th regiment of New York, Colonel Benjamin O. Davis commanding, is to be made an anti-aircraft unit is an

indication that the war department is opening more services to Negro enlisted men.

From Washington, Mr. Franklin went to Philadelphia to attend the N. A. A. C. P. convention where the subject of the Negro and the military forces of the country will be an important topic.

ATLANTA, Ga. JOURNAL
June 11, 1940

Georgia Has 129,402 Ready for Defense Jobs

State Can Uphold Its End With 65,000 Unemployed Skilled and Semi-Skilled

Georgia has plenty of qualified workers to carry out this state's part of the national defense program, Labor Commissioner Ben T. Huie said Tuesday, and pointed out that there are more than 65,000 skilled and semiskilled craftsmen in the state who are actively seeking work.

Registrations at the 31 local offices of the public employment set-up show a total of 129,402 persons in Georgia immediately available and anxious for work. Mr. Huie said the 65,000 skilled and semiskilled workers could be utilized in many capacities for production of airplanes, tanks, munitions and other war materials.

17,598 White Men

He said the skilled bracket embraced 17,598 white men, 3,871 white women, 3,377 Negro men and 85 Negro women—a total of 24,931 persons. The skilled group included 7,547 farmers, 2,138 carpenters, 1,436 painters, 943 mechanics, 478 bricklayers, 359 machinists, 300 engineers and 42 draftsmen.

The most obvious shortage is of workers in the tool class, die makers, draftsmen and airplane mechanic classifications. Mr. Huie said, however, such gaps could be filled with trained workers in closely allied trades.

He illustrated by saying that although there are only 20 airplane mechanics registered for work, there are 732 automobile mechanics on the lists, who could perform most kinds of mechanical work. Draftsmen could be made of well-qualified engineers

In the semiskilled class there are 39,578 registered, of which 20,861 are white men, 7,319 white women, 9,144 Negro men and 2,254 Negro women. As to occupations they are classified as: truck drivers, 4,724; rough carpenters, 1,611; firemen, 654; tractor operators, 388, and 18 fishermen.

3,464 Professionals

Professional workers on the lists number 3,464, and there are 6,398 clerical workers on the rolls. In the latter group the classification is: clerks, 1,341; stenographers, 1,008; bookkeepers, 583. Listed as professional workers are 733 teachers, 297 foremen, 121 hotel and restaurant managers and 107 construction superintendents.

Common laborers were reported at 28,356, of which 24,594 were men and 3,762 were women.

Classified according to their industry, the workers listed in the employment office figures are: agriculture, 24,397 men and 1,015 women; mining, 941 men and 20 women; construction, 13,915 men and 109 women; manufacturing, 24,503 men and 14,911 women; transportation, 3,815 men and 317 women; trades, 11,172 men and 4,945 women; bank, insurance and real estate, 874 men and 260 women; service, 6,359 men and 8,285 women, and unclassified, 6,496 men and 7,068 women.

8th Defies Army Order

Refuses To Use 'Colored' Designation

By TED POSTON
Staff Correspondent

CHICAGO, Ill., June 20.—The Eighth Infantry Regiment, pride of the Illinois National Guard, has flatly refused to honor the recent order of the U.S. Army designating the crack militia as "colored," The Pittsburgh Courier learned this week.

The discriminatory title has not been used in any of the regiment's official correspondence, and neither has it been included in any of the official communications received by the unit from Adj. Lawrence V. Regan, state commander of the Illinois National Guard.

The failed unit's stand on the U. S. Army order which recently affected it as well as New York's 369th Infantry and other Negro regiments came to light this week as leaders of the Eighth were battling to retain the regiment as an infantry combat organization.

A change in its status, planned as a result of a War Department query to all National Guard groups asking them to decide whether they will become anti-aircraft, 155 millimeter artillery, combat engineer or quartermaster regiments when they are taken over by the Federal service.

Col. William J. Warfield, militant much-decorated commander of the regiment, revealed that the Eighth is exerting every effort to remain an infantry combat regiment.

"If this should prove impossible," he told The Courier, "then we would seek the 155 millimeter artillery work. The men have no desire to become a combat engineer or quartermaster regiment because they feel that these two groups would only be stevedores when actual service was begun. They have no desire to become merely a labor battalion."

Along the same line, Col. Warfield declared that the U. S. Army could give Negro militia troops more recognition by creating a separate division composed of the Eighth, Illinois, New York's 369th, Baltimore's 372nd, and the Second and Third Battalions of Ohio and Massachusetts.

Negro State Senator Says Negroes Should Refuse To Fight Unless Well Trained

Beach Dispatch
Says Lack of Training During World War Was Great Calamity To Blacks

Carries Fight To Federal Government

DETROIT.—(ANP)—"Unless the War Department and the Michigan National Guard officials accept the Negroes in their various branches of the military service so that they may be trained as other American citizens in the event this country goes to war, I think the Negro should refuse to fight," says Charles C. Diggs in speeches last week at St. Johns C. M. E. church, St. Peters A. M. E. Zion church and Calvary Baptist church.

"It is high time the Negro wakes up and tells America in no uncertain terms that we are not going to be targets in a scientific conflict without knowing something about the science of war," Diggs continued.

"In the World War we not only suffered from the lack of training but for the most part new and poorly trained white officers were put in command of Negro troops in France, with very unsatisfactory results."

Before leaving for Washington, where he will join the fight being carried on for Negro participation in all branches of the national defense, Diggs addressed the following letter to the War Department:

"As a member of the Michigan legislature and, as such, together with the other state officials re-

sponsible for the welfare and protection of our state which is jointly responsible with other states for the welfare and defense of the nation, I am requesting a clear-cut expression of the attitude of the war department concerning Negro participation in the various branches of the national defense.

"(1) Why are Negroes refused acceptance in the various recruiting stations, (a) army, (b) aviation, (c) anti-air craft.

"(2) Why are Negroes refused acceptance in the national guard of Michigan notwithstanding (a) that the act of congress of 1922 provides for an engineer's battalion of Negroes for Michigan, (b) that as complete equipment for an engineer's battalion is in storage and not being used in Detroit, (c) that the Michigan senate authorized a Negro National guard unit by resolution at its 1939 session, (d) that the Michigan legislature appropriated \$10,000 at its 1939 session for

the purpose of carrying out of this authorization, (e) that Detroit's border city and an industrial center, needs and desires such a unit of national guard, (f) that both white and Negro press have expressed in their columns in favor of a Negro unit, as well as the people of both races in Michigan, (g) that Gov. Dickinson of Michigan has expressed himself in favor of a Negro unit, (h) that Sen. Prentiss Brown of Michigan has expressed also in favor of this unit, (i) that the Democratic party put in to its party platform at their recent Michigan convention in Flint, a proposal for a Negro National guard, (j) that there are scores of qualified Negro men waiting to join the unit as soon as it is authorized.

"Therefore, as a citizen and an official of Michigan I am demanding that a definite and clear statement be made to the people of Michigan why this National Guard unit, requested by a sovereign state, cannot be authorized. I would like to know further if one of the units of the anti-air craft regiment now being proposed for Michigan cannot be composed of Negroes.

'41 Appropriation Earmarked for Fort Huachuca Facility

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Congressional authorization means nothing to the army where colored personnel is concerned, Senate hearings on the 1941 Military Establishment Appropriation Bill disclosed.

Not only did the Army Air Corps fail to carry out the congressional intent for the training of colored

training cadets and aviation mechanics, but the Quartermaster Corps failed to construct a hospital at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, after its construction had been authorized by an act of Congress.

The question of the failure of the Quartermaster Corps to erect a hospital at Fort Huachuca was brought up by Senator Carl Hayden, Democrat, of Arizona, while Major General E. B. Gregory, the Quartermaster General, was presenting to the Senate military appropriations subcommittee items for buildings at military posts that the House had eliminated from the 1941 Military Establishment Appropriation Bill.

DISGRACE TO ARMY

"I know how prone people are to sneer at Senators and Congressmen if they mention an army post in their own state or in their own district, but I feel it my duty to make inquiry in regard to a situation in Arizona," said Senator Hayden. "You have an army hospital at Fort Huachuca that is generally considered to be a disgrace to the service."

"It is; yes, sir," replied General Gregory.

"Construction of a new hospital was authorized in an act of the 75th congress, approved August 26, 1937, if I remember correctly. Why hasn't it been built?" the Senator asked.

"I would say broadly the answer is that was because it had, from the War Department's standpoint, a low priority in comparison with other necessary construction," General Gregory said.

MONEY EARMARKED

Senator Hayden explained that he was in thorough accord with the War Department in its desire to make the airfields the best possible, and to do so as quickly as possible, but he added that he wondered "in view of the fact that the War Department asked for this hospital, if the Senate earmarked enough money to build that hospital, which I think all agree is needed, whether that could be accomplished?"

The Senate Military Appropriations subcommittee amended the bill by adding \$225,000 for the construction of a 52-bed hospital at Fort Huachuca. Before passing the bill last Wednesday the Senate adopted the committee amendment.

Colonel J. S. Chamberlin, War Department general staff, said he had not seen the present hospital at Fort Huachuca, but the chief of his branch, General Morehead, had recently been down there and he had said a new hospital was very badly needed.

General Gregory himself said he had seen the present hospital in January "and it is the poorest one I have seen in the army." Senator Elmer Thomas, of Oklahoma, chairman of the subcommittee, agreed that Fort Huachuca "must have a hospital if it is to be continued as an army post." Army officials consider Fort Huachuca "a colored army post. The 25th Infantry with 1,065 men

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Carries Fight To Federal Government

Feb 6-70

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Feb 40

Carries Fight To Federal Government

Calvary Baptist Church

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“In the World War we not only won, but we also won acceptance in the national guard,” says Diggs in St. Johns C. M. E. church, St. Louis, Mo., states for the welfare and defense of the nation, I am requesting Peters A. M. E. Zion church and of the state of Missouri a clear-cut expression of the attitude of the war department concerning the Negro participation in the war.

“(1) Why are Negroes refused acceptance in the various recruiting stations, (a) army, (b) navy, (c) air force, (d) coast guard, (e) marine corps, (f) post office, (g) customs, (h) excise, (i) revenue, (j) treasury, (k) justice, (l) education, (m) health, (n) labor, (o) commerce, (p) agriculture, (q) industry, (r) transportation, (s) communication, (t) public works, (u) social services, (v) religious institutions, (w) educational institutions, (x) cultural organizations, (y) fraternal societies, (z) professional associations, (aa) trade unions, (ab) chambers of commerce, (ac) boards of trade, (ad) boards of directors, (ae) boards of trustees, (af) boards of managers, (ag) boards of supervisors, (ah) boards of commissioners, (ai) boards of controllers, (aj) boards of auditors, (ak) boards of inspectors, (al) boards of examiners, (am) boards of assessors, (an) boards of surveyors, (ao) boards of engineers, (ap) boards of architects, (aq) boards of planners, (ar) boards of designers, (as) boards of draftsmen, (at) boards of artists, (au) boards of writers, (av) boards of composers, (aw) boards of actors, (ax) boards of actresses, (ay) boards of dancers, (az) boards of musicians, (ba) boards of painters, (bb) boards of sculptors, (bc) boards of photographers, (bd) boards of cinematographers, (be) boards of film makers, (bf) boards of television producers, (bg) boards of radio producers, (bh) boards of motion picture producers, (bi) boards of stage producers, (bj) boards of theatrical producers, (bk) boards of opera producers, (bl) boards of ballet producers, (bm) boards of circus producers, (bn) boards of vaudeville producers, (bo) boards of minstrel producers, (bp) boards of variety producers, (bq) boards of musical comedy producers, (br) boards of burlesque producers, (bs) boards of farce producers, (bt) boards of slapstick producers, (bu) boards of clowning producers, (bv) boards of acrobatics producers, (bw) boards of stunts producers, (bx) boards of gymnastics 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Carries Fight To Federal Government

DETROIT.—(ANP)—“Unless the War Department and the Michigan National Guard officials accept the Negroes in their various branches of the military service so that they may be trained as other American citizens in this event this country goes to war, I think the Negro should refuse to fight,” says Charles C. Diggs in his speech at the St. Johns C. M. E. church, St. Johns, Calvary Baptist church.

Peters A. M. E. Zion church and of the nation, I am requesting a clear-cut expression of the attitude of the war department concerning Negro participation in the various branches of the nation.

“It is high time the Negro took up the fight for the nation, waking up and telling America in no uncertain terms that we are not various branches of the nation going to be targets in a scientific defense.”

“(1) Why are Negroes refusing to be targets in a scientific defense without knowing something about the science of war,” acceptance in the various recruiting stations, (a) army, (b) aviation, (c) anti-aircraft.

“(2) Why are Negroes refusing to accept the science of war?”

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“Construction of a new hospital was authorized in an act of the 75th congress, approved August 1937, if I remember correctly. War hasn't been built?” the Senator asked.

“I would say broadly the answer is that was because it had, from war Department's standpoint, low priority in comparison with other necessary construction,” General Gregory said.

MONEY FARMARKED

Senator Hayden explained that he was in thorough accord with War Department in its desire to make the airfields the best possible, and to do so as quickly as possible, but he added that the wondered “in view of the fact the War Department asked for hospital, if the Senate earmarked enough money to build that hospital, which I think all agree needed, whether that could be

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The Senate Military Appropriations subcommittee amended bill by adding \$225,000 for the construction of a 52-bed hospital.

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The Senate Military Appropriations subcommittee amended the bill by adding \$325,000 for the construction of a 52-bed hospital at Fort Huachuca. Before passing the bill last Wednesday the Senate adopted the committee amendment.

Colonel J. S. Chamberlin, Department general staff, said that not even the present hospital at Fort Huachuca, but the other

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Colonel J. S. Chamberlin, Department general staff, said he had not seen the present bill at Fort Huachuca, but the chief recently been down there a had said a new hospital was badly needed.

SENATE GROUP TO HEAR LOGAN

Courier to
**Atty. Charles Houston Will
File Brief for Thursday
Hearing—Dr. Rayford Lo-
gan to Present Courier's
Demands in Behalf of Col-
ored Fighters**

for
**WASHINGTON, D. C., May
9—The status of colored
troops in the regular army is
lower today than at any time
since the Civil War.**

That was the declaration last
Saturday of Charles H. Houston,
nationally known lawyer, who is
leading the fight of The Pittsburgh
Courier before Congress for ear-
marking of Army appropriations to
bring about an increase in colored
personnel in the military establish-
ment and its integration into all
arms of the service.

"The only colored troops in a
combat status are the Twenty-fifth
Infantry at Fort Huachuca, Arizo-
na," Mr. Huston said. "The Twen-
ty-fourth Infantry at Fort Benning,
Georgia, the Ninth Cavalry at Fort
Riley, Kansas, and the Tenth Cav-
alry at Fort Leavenworth, Kan-
sas, Fort Myer, Virginia, and the
United States Military Academy at
West Point, New York, are on
school duty.

TROOPS UNHAPPY, MORALE AT LOW EBB

"Colored troops are very unhap-
py," he continued. "Their morale
is at low ebb. It is impossible to
talk with men in the ranks and
not realize that the pride of the
old soldier of the regular regiments
before the World War is not there."

Referring to the testimony of
General George C. Marshall, the
chief of staff, before the House Ap-

propriations Committee recently
that "an important element in mor-
ale is the knowledge on the part
of the soldier that he is being giv-
en the most modern weapons and
an opportunity to train under war-
like conditions," Mr. Houston said.

"The effect of the refusal to give
colored troops training makes them
believe that they are going to be
in case of war either sacrificed or
degraded to the level of service
troops."

He stated that colored troops are
not taken on extensive field man-
euvers and information is that they
are not being given the most mod-
ern weapons, but are being trained
with old weapons.

Of the 4,300 reserve officers on
extended active duty with the
Regular Army, he pointed out,
none is colored. "Not a single
colored officer is even in the Air
Corps, or on active duty with the
Air Corps, or in the Air Corps Re-
serve," he added.

NO COLORED OFFICERS WITH TROOPS

"No colored officers are on ac-
tive duty with troops. Colonel Ben-
jamin O. Davis, cavalry, is an in-
structor with the 369th Infantry,
New York National Guard. First
Lieutenant Benjamin O. Davis, Jr.,
is military instructor with the Re-
serve Officers' Training Corps at
Tuskegee Institute. The other
three colored commissioned officers
in the Regular Army are chap-
lains."

Mr. Houston was to appear with
a delegation before the Senate
Military Appropriations sub-com-
mittee next Thursday, but he had
to leave the city on legal business
Saturday night and will not be
back for ten days.

He will submit a written state-
ment to the committee urging an
amendment of the 1941 Military
Establishment Appropriation Bill so
as to provide that at least 10 per
cent of the 220,969 enlisted men of
the army, for whom the bill car-
ries pay, shall be colored.

SEEKS EARMARKED FUNDS FOR AIR TRAINING

He will also ask that funds for
the Air Corps be earmarked so
that a proportion of flying cadets
equal to the numerical percentage
of colored people in population and
enlisted men in the same percent-
age shall be colored.

In place of Mr. Houston, Dr.
Rayford W. Logan, professor of
history at Howard University will
appear before the Senate Military
Appropriations sub-committee on
Thursday as spokesman for The

Pittsburgh Courier. Dr. Logan had
been designated by Dr. Charles H.
Wesley, general president of the
Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, to
represent that organization on the
delegation which will attend the
hearing.

Dr. Logan is an ex-service man.
He served in the World War as a
first lieutenant with the 372nd In-
fantry and suffered concussion of
the brain under artillery fire in
the Argonne Forest.

SPOKESMAN ASSURED CHANCE TO BE HEARD

Senator Elmer Thomas, of Ok-
lahoma, chairman of the Senate
Military Appropriations sub-com-
mittee has assured The Courier
that its spokesman would be given
an opportunity to make a full state-
ment in behalf of the earmarking
of army appropriations to insure
an increase in colored personnel in
the army and its integration into
all branches of the military estab-
lishment.

The delegation to accompany Dr.
Logan will include Colonel West
A. Hamilton, Officers' Reserve
Corps; Major Campbell C. John-
son, Officers' Reserve Corps, rep-
resenting the Omega Psi Phi Fra-
ternity; James E. Scott, grand pole-
march of the Kappa Alpha Psi
Fraternity; Robert W. Fearing,
commander of the James E. Wal-
ker Post of the American Legion;
Harry Wilson, commander of the
James Reese Europe Post; Ralph
Mizelle, an attorney, Post Office
Department; Henry Lincoln John-
son, Jr., Elks' Civil Liberties De-
partment, and Louis R. Lautier, a
newspaper correspondent.

Fully Armed Race Artillery Unit Takes Field In Oklahoma

Journal
FORT SILL, Okla.—The Army
pulled a neat surprise on a group
of visiting reporters here last week
by uncovering the existence of a
fully armed and equipped Negro
field artillery regiment. Designated
as the 349th Field Artillery, the
regiment is the first such peace-
time unit to be commissioned in
this country's history.

The visitors, particularly those
representing newspapers in Chi-
cago, New York and other large
northern cities where Negro Na-
tional Guard units have been mark-
ing time while waiting hopefully
to be the "first Negro unit to be
called to active service," took notes
feverishly as the bronze-hued mem-
bers of the 349th rushed to their
stations in the field to give the re-
porters a preview of their skill in
the use of the regiment's new 75
millimeter cannons.

GOOD RECORD

Mo. Post
The Negro unit is only
three months old, but the re-
cord of its firing accuracy
would have been remarkable
even in a regiment of several
years standing. The 75 milli-
meter guns laid down a de-
vastating barrage on a clump
of stunted elms and cotton-
wood trees at the base of
Signal Mountain, a landmark
from the days of Indian wars.

The regiment, headed by white
officers, is under the command of
Col. A. L. P. Sands. Most of its
members were recruited in Texa,
and Oklahoma, but nearly all of its
colored non-commissioned officers
were drawn from such regular
Army units like the Ninth and
Tenth Cavalry and the 25th In-
fantry. One of them, Sergt. Han-
sen Outley, was in the first World
War, served for a time as chief of
staff of the Liberian Army and
learned to fly in Germany. He has
1,500 hours of flying time to his
credit.

4 REGIMENTS PLANNED

The 349th has a war time
history as a unit of the color-
ed 92nd Division of World
War 1. It was disbanded after
the Armistice and was not re-
called into service until last

August. Sergt. Outley is
credited with firing the regi-
ment's last shot in France.
The 349th Field Artillery's
proudest possession is a full
complement of wartime 155-
millimeter guns, towed by
Diesel-driven tractors, with
an overall weight for gun and
tractor of 57,500.

When the regiment completes an-
other 12 weeks course at the Field
Artillery school here at the base of
the Rockies, it will be broken up
into four parts and three of them
will be sent to other sections of the
country to serve as cadres for three
more regiments of Negro field artil-
lery. Brig. Gen. D. C. Cubbison,
commandant of the artillery school,
revealed that there would be four
such regiments in all.

U. S. Senate Committee Hears Plea

Journal & Guide
Washington Group

Cites Figures On Discrimination

5/25/40
Nassell, Va.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Senate Military Appropriations Subcommittee was asked last week to earmark Army appropriations for 1941 so as to require Army officials to increase colored personnel in the regular army and the National Guard and integrate it into all branches of the military establishment.

The request was made by Dr. Rayford W. Logan, professor of history at Howard University; Major Campbell C. Johnson, executive secretary of the Twelfth Street YMCA, and Louis Lautier, a newspaper man.

Dr. Logan spoke in behalf of a committee representing a number of organizations.

The subcommittee appeared to be favorably impressed, although no indication was given regarding what action it might take with respect to the several requests.

MANPOWER RESERVOIR

Senator Elmer Thomas, of Oklahoma, chairman of the subcommittee, summed up the statement of Dr. Logan by saying it was his understanding that since the colored people represented a reservoir of approximately 10 per cent of the military manpower of this country the request was made that a proportionate percentage be included in the military forces of the United States.

Senator Styles H. Bridges, Republican, of New Hampshire, asserted that the subcommittee should inquire into the failure of the War Department to train colored youths as flying cadets and enlisted mechanics in accordance with a provision of the army expansion act approved a year ago.

NUMERICAL STRENGTH

"Greatly concerned by the present disproportionate numerical strength as to both enlisted and commissioned personnel of Negroes in the United States army, further disturbed by the disproportionate increase of Negroes in the regular army under the army expansion

program to date, and finally seriously alarmed by the continuation of that disproportion in the 1941 Military Establishment Appropriation Bill," Dr. Logan said, "this committee earnestly urges that a favorable consideration be given to amending H. R. 9209," so as to provide that 22,098 of the 220,969 enlisted men, for whom the bill carries pay of \$103,451,160, shall be colored with the normal complement of commissioned and warrant officers.

"In making this request, the committee protests the continuation of separate Negro units," Dr. Logan stated. "We deplore segregation in any form, especially when it is practiced by the Federal Government. But in accepting these separate units which are forced upon us, we do so only because of the hope that they will be commanded by Negro officers.

"At a time when President Roosevelt is urging again in almost the same language, as did Woodrow Wilson, that we preserve democracy in the world, the United States must not marshal her military forces in such a way as to discriminate against the most loyal and efficient soldiers of this country.

REVOLUTION ARMY

"Four thousand Negro soldiers served in the Continental Army during the American Revolution.

"Andrew Jackson did not hesitate to mobilize Negroes in the War of 1812. In this proclamation to them he declared: 'Through a mistaken policy you have heretofore been deprived of a participation in the glorious struggle for national rights in which your country is engaged. This no longer shall exist. As sons of freedom you are now called upon to defend your most inestimable blessing.'

"One hundred and seventy-eight thousand Negroes served in the Civil War, and 400,000 Negro soldiers, of whom about 40,000 were on the battle line, served in the first World War.

FULL PARTICIPATION

"Surely as this country constantly goes forward in the direction of a fuller participation by all of the American people in all of the rights and obligations of Americans, and especially at a time when we are holding out against totalitarian ideologies the moral force of the principles of American democracy, this government must, at least, continue this tradition.

"Permit us to invite your attention to the following facts:

CITES FACTS

"Even the woefully small Negro forces in the United States Army are being relegated to a status contrary to the former policy of the regular army.

"It is distressing to us to learn that the 24th Infantry and the Ninth and

Tenth Cavalry that distinguished themselves whenever they were permitted to engage in actual combat, are serving in training schools as laborers and personal servants. "It is also distressing to discover that under the army expansion program the only increases in Negro strength seem to be in quartermaster regiments.

"At present, of the total strength of 229,636 officers and men only 4,451 or 1.5 per cent are Negroes.

NO FLYING CADETS

"In spite of the apparent intent of section 4 of Public No. 18, 76th Congress, no Negro as of today is being specifically trained for service in the army air corps as either a flying cadet or an enlisted mechanic. There are no Negro officers or enlisted men in the Air Corps.

"Howard University seems to have been deliberately omitted from the list of schools visited by the Third Corps Area Flying Cadet Procurement Board for the purpose of seeking to enroll air-minded students in flying cadet training course.

NO MONEY SPENT

"Of the \$165,762,162 provided for the air corps in line 21, page 38 of H. R. 9209, not one penny would be spent in developing Negro personnel, either enlisted or commissioned, for service in the army air corps.

"Even though section 4 of Public No. 18 (76th Congress) specifically provided that one school should be designated for the training of Negro pilots, the War Department has refused to accept any Negro as a flying cadet on the grounds that there is no separate unit in the Air Corps."

NATIONAL GUARD

The Senate Military Appropriations subcommittee was asked to earmark 10 per cent of the \$2,059,960 allocated to pay the tuition of flying cadets and enlisted mechanics for the training of colored flying cadets and enlisted mechanics for the army air corps.

"The same general decline noted with respect to the decrease in the size of Negro personnel in the regular army prevails also in the National Guard," Dr. Logan said.

"There are fewer Negro troops in the National Guard today than there were on the eve of the first World War. For example, in place of the First Separate Battalion in the District of Columbia there is now only one company. Companies in Tennessee and Connecticut have disappeared. In the case of an established battalion in New Jersey, the War Department has refused to grant it federal status.

"Of the total National Guard strength of around 253,000 officers and men, the allotted Negro strength is 3,096 enlisted men, two warrant officers, and 157 officers, or 1.2 per cent. The actual strength is even lower than that.

10 PER CENT FOR RACE

"Although we feel that 10 per cent of the federal appropriation for drill pay and training duty for the National Guard should be allocated to the use of Negro units of the National Guard, we recognize the fact that such allocation during the next fiscal year is not feasible because of the present authorized strength of the National Guard. The record shows, however, that the present enrollment in the National Guard is 11,645 under the authorized strength.

"We ask that this shortage be taken

up through the enrollment and Federalization of Negro units of the National Guard and that H. R. 9209 be further amended" by providing that at least five per cent of funds for drill and training duty pay "shall be used to pay for armory drills and field training of Negro National Guard units."

The Senate Military Appropriations subcommittee was also asked to earmark \$227,454 for the training of colored enrollees in citizens' military training camps in the fiscal year 1941.

THREE ATTITUDES

In conclusion, Dr. Logan pointed out that there are three prevailing attitudes among colored citizens.

"One is," he declared, "that Negroes should be integrated into all branches of the military establishment without regard to race or color. A second attitude holds that since Negroes are the victims of many forms of oppression and discrimination comparable to those which this government has condemned in foreign countries, they should refrain from any participation in the armed forces of the United States.

"The third attitude, represented by the members of this committee, while deploring this segregation, this oppression and this discrimination, insists that Negroes be given the opportunity to exercise their rights and perform their obligations as American citizens so that the United States will be morally as well as physically strengthened by a fair proportion of all of her citizens in defending the principles upon which this nation was founded."

Add Squadrons
Philadelphia
To Negro U. S.
Army Branches
Philadelphia
Dean Hastie Announces
13 New Regiments For
Colored
DEC 12 1940

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Thirteen new regiments and nine army air corps squadrons will be added to the colored branches of the nation's armed forces, Dean William Hastie, civilian aide, announced last Friday night before a group at the 12th street YMCA referring to the national defense program.

The additions will be made in 1941, according to Dean Hastie, supplementing the present 9th and 10th cavalry, the 24th and 25th infantry and the 47th and 48th quartermaster regiments.

Five coast artillery regiments, principally anti-aircraft, will be formed, he said, including the 76th and 77th. With colored national guard regiments brought to full war strength, the present total of 13,000 colored soldiers will be raised to about 80,000, and the additions will include these organizations, Mr. Hastie said.

The 349th field artillery, now organ-

ized, and three similar organizations authorized; the 41st engineers now organized, and one other such regiment; two additional quartermaster regiments to be scattered about in small units at various posts, fields and depots, are included. In the air corps, nine scattered squadrons have been planned from among colored selectees.

Stationed at Fort Bragg, N. C., approximately 6,000 will be in the coast artillery; a similar number will be at Fort Livingstone, La., in seven field artillery regiments and an engineer battalion; two infantry regiments at Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; various coast artillery regiments at Wilmington, N. C.; two cavalry units at Fort Riley, Kans.; single regiments at Fort Devens, Mass.; Fort Dix, N. J.; Camp Custer, Mich.; Fort Ontario, N. Y.; Fort Sill, Okla.; Fort Caliborne, La., and at Galveston, Tex.

Colored officers have been planned so far for only in the three regiments of national guard now organized and in other such regiments to be organized. No racial policy concerning other regiments has yet been announced by the war department.

—A Colored Judge—

**SOLDIERS- 1940
REGIMENTS, REGULAR ARMY**

SOLDIERS DO NOT REGRET LEAVING OF COLONEL GILBREATH

**Enlisted Men Hail Ordering of Assistant
Commandant to Fort Bliss as Great
Benefit to Negroes**

—9th And 10th Cavalry Snubbed In 7th Area Army Manuavers At Camp Riley

FT. LEAVENWORTH, Kas. —(ANP)— Last week colored soldiers of this post learned that Colonel Gilbreath was packing to comply with war department orders to leave Ft. Riley where he has served for 12 months as assistant commandant. He is headed for Ft. Bliss, where he will serve a lily white unit and where he will not come in contact with colored soldiers.

Comments of Negro enlisted men reveal that they believe the ordering of the colonel from an army post where he will come in contact with colored soldiers is one of the greatest benefits the War Department has conferred on the race since Colonel T. F. Linbocker was ordered away from Fort Riley where he served as commanding officer of the 9th cavalry until a few months after he was the subject of newspaper articles concerning his attack upon a colored soldier.

Gilbreath Blasted

In Ft. Leavenworth during the past year, Colonel Gilbreath was blasted by a reporter for one of the Southwest's leading weeklies who unearthed what was denounced as some of the most flagrant acts of segregation which might be imposed upon colored soldiers and civilians. The most vital included refusal to serve colored soldiers in the post exchange, a concession denying Negro citizens and soldiers the use of rest rooms in the post theater, another government owned institution.

Colonel Gilbreath was also referred to as a staunch supporter of the curfew-hour for Negro soldiers in the action of the post where their girl friends worked for white officers; and the compelling of the "uniformed chambermaids" of the regiment to wear stars in a conspicuous place, bearing the notation: "janitor."

**Jim Crom Practiced In Recent War Games; Armored
Cars And Radio Equipment Taken**

Troopers Repudiate Answer

OMAHA.—(ANP)—Seventh Corps Area headquarters, located here, announced Thursday that on July 17 approximately 45,000 white soldiers would participate in the summer maneuvers scheduled to be held in the vicinity of Camp Ripley of Minnesota. Although the 9th and 10th cavalry are in this area, they are not included.

Division of the 17th infantry, a white unit of Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, home of the 10th cavalry was included in the 7th Corps Area's list of participants. Others were the 1st Field artillery, the 14th and the 2nd cavalries which are located at Fort Riley, Kan., the post where the 9th cavalry is located.

Despite the fact that the president had just been lauded for his plea asking a huge sum for national defense, the Associated Negro Press fails to find where the estimated 4,000 Negro soldiers of the 7th Corps Area will benefit by the proposed demonstration. In the recent lily white million-dollar a-day war game of the South, the armored cars and radio equipment were taken away from the 9th cavalry and given to members of a white regiment at Ft. Riley. Since then it is charged that most

of the remaining equipment which the white soldiers did not take to the South has been turned over to white units of the army reserves. Answers of the majority indicates that they are in the army, not because they like it, but because they could not find jobs in civil life.

While remaining in the army for security, most young soldiers denounce the action of the war department which limits their work to "chambermaid" service; while, when the regulations are concerned, they are subjected to the same laws imposed upon white law breakers of the army but are not allowed to reap the benefit of those regulations which give the white man numerous branches of service to turn to where promotion is fast.

Most of the young Negroes expect to spend at least 20 years in service before being promoted to the rank of 1st class private —

rank which draws around \$30 per month—while watching white men with no more education than they, being promoted to ranks of sergeant during their 4th year in service.

In both the 9th and 10th Cavalries there are Negroes who served in the A. E. F. during the last World War, still struggling along at the ranks of private. It is probably impossible to find such a man in a white unit; and this is one of the major reasons why the young intelligent Negroes of the army are denouncing the claims of the security of war, when Negro soldiers are concerned.

Ex-Service Man In Letter to President Roosevelt Pleads Cause of Negro Service Men

**Says Only Five Negroes Among 44,000 Regular
United States Army Officers**

Jim Crow In Military Unit Is Exposed

CHICAGO.—(ANP)—Of great interest to the colored members of the nation's Armed Forces and to citizens in general, is a letter addressed to President Roosevelt and written by Levi K. Pierce, Chicago resident and former member of the U. S. Army.

During the last session of Congress funds were appropriated for the creation of a Regular Army Air Corps for Negroes, yet none has been organized. Why? Timely, because of the possibility—however remote of the European conflagration reaching American shores—Pierce points out to the President that: "The Negro has been restricted in the Army and Navy and completely barred out of the Marine Corps." His letter says in part:

Of the 14,000 officers assigned to our Regular Army only five are Negroes. Surely the proportion of taxes paid by Negro citizens would entitle them to a far greater representation than this. Only two of the five officers are Line Officers, the remaining three being Chaplains. Of 222,000 authorized regular soldiers only 4,316 are Negroes. No Negroes are permitted in the Marine Corps. Why? Negroes can only serve in the capacity of Mess Attendants in the Navy. Why?

Eight months ago I gave up a most treasured career in the U. S. army and returned to launch a united appeal in civil life to public opinion in order that the ever present plan of discrimination against the Negro citizen and soldier might be abated.

I entered this drive knowing the odds to be pitted heavily against me, but believing that through God and that dim flicker of Divine Truth that my people could be led to a complete victory. I served my country honestly, faithfully, and conscientiously, yet today I find that I cannot find employment even on a WPA project, notwithstanding the number of aliens who are employed by

same. But with the ever present reversals which confront me I feel the sacrifice well worth while if I can enlighten my people and my government to its liabilities to the Negro, and the unjust representation which it has given to the Negro soldier and citizen.

I speak not from hearsay, but from actual experiences, having served nearly 12 years in the United States Army, holding four Honorable Discharges, Character: "Excellent" and by carefully analyzing the unwritten law handed down in the service and enforced by the War Department as well as those prescribed by law.

It is hard to conceive that despite the horrors of enslavement, the exploitation of the Negro welfare, and the most atrocious conditions which have been forced on this country and are living off the comforts which have come from the sweat of the brow of the Negro while he is denied the things which are rightfully his. These people have not only taken the jobs of the Negro should be completely abolished and that Negro doctors, lawyers, nurses and commissioned officers should be admitted into the Army, Navy and Marine Services without racial segregation and discrimination. Also the unwritten law which prevails in the Medical Corps which never fails the War Department whenever a Negro enters for a commission into any of the services should be completely obliterated.

Mr. President, by influencing Congress to create new regiments and granting 20,000 Negro soldiers officered by at least 2,500 Negro commissioned officers, it would automatically create about 2,000 civil service jobs for Negro clerks, technicians and so forth and would open the avenue which has been closed for so many years.

Mr. President, while it is true that you have done much to aid the Negro, if and when this is done you will go down in our history as the greatest president ever to occupy this position.

Please bear in mind that I am no Communist, nor Nazi-Sympathizer as was stated by Colonel S. W. Winfree, 9th Cavalry, my former Commanding Officer. I have served my country and stand ready to do so again, but I do know and believe that the Negro is being unjustly treated, and that a word of influence from you will do much to aid the relieving of the condition, and would bring

about the much needed representation in the Military and Naval services without discrimination. the Negro, who has yet remained loyal to his cause, how such injustices can continue. Thousands of foreigners have entered into

HISTORY OF AMENDMENT — TO H. R. 9850 —

The Amendment to House of Representatives Bill 9850, an Act to Expedite the Strengthening of the National Defense, was conceived in the mind of Louis Lautier, as secretary and responsible agent for The Courier's National Committee for Equality in the Army and Navy.

Thursday, June 6, Mr. Lautier wrote to Mr. Robert L. Vann, editor of The Courier, requesting approval of a proposed amendment to Senate Bill 4025, companion bill to H.R. 9850 in the House. The amendment proposed by Mr. Lautier was to provide against discrimination in any branch of the military establishment on account of race, creed or color. Mr. Vann immediately approved this amendment for the benefit of Mr. Lautier and the Courier Committee.

Subsequent action on the amendment is herewith described by Dr. William J. Thompson, Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia:

"On June 7, Mr. Louis R. Lautier," Dr. Thompson states, "Wrote to me . . . requesting that I use my good office to find a Senator who would offer two amendments to S. 4025, which amendments, if adopted, would outlaw discrimination based on race in the military establishment of the United States.

"I took the matter up with Senator Sherman Minton of Indiana on Monday, June 10, and he readily agreed to offer the amendments. I immediately called Mr. Lautier from Senator Minton's office, informing him that the amendments would be introduced.

"On Tuesday, June 11, Senator Minton called me and advised that he thought one amendment could cover the whole, read the same over the telephone to me and asked if it was satisfactory. I said 'Yes.' Working with Senator Schwartz, he got the latter to introduce the measure while he, Senator Minton, the majority whip of the Senate, rallied the necessary votes in anticipation that opposition might arise.

"A few minutes later, Senator Minton telephoned me that the amendment had passed without debate, as Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas had agreed to accept it. I telephoned the news to Mr. Lautier who immediately went to the Capitol and thanked Senator Minton in person."

That is the story of five days' work on the amendment by Mr. Lautier, the Courier Committee and Dr. Thompson.

Three days later, S. 4025, including the amendment, went to the House conferees. That was Friday, June 14. The amendment, as attached to Section Two (b) of H.R. 9850, read:

"The President may, during the fiscal year 1941, assign officers and enlisted men to the various branches of the Army in such numbers as he considers necessary, irrespective of the limitations on the strength of any particular branch of the Army set forth in the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, as amended: PROVIDED, THAT NO PERSON SHALL BE EXCLUDED FROM ENLISTMENT IN ANY BRANCH OF THE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT ON ACCOUNT OF RACE, CREED, OR COLOR."

Friday, June 14, the House conferees rejected the Senate amendment as incorporated in H.R. 9850.

Monday, June 17, the House was scheduled to hear the conference report on H.R. 9850 with the amendment written by Senator Minton and introduced by Senator Schwartz deleted.

The Courier Committee immediately went into action to block adoption of the conference report. Monday, The Courier editor wired 65 congressmen from South, North and West, Republicans and Democrats to request them to vote against adoption of the conference

report and to force a roll call on the vote, as reported elsewhere in this edition.

Dothan, Ala. Eagle
August 13, 1940

Negro Army Quota Here Is Reduced

Thirty Negroes were disappointed today following an order to the Dothan recruiting office reducing the U. S. Army quota for Negroes from 50 to 12.

The Negroes had stampeded the recruiting office for two days in an effort to be one of the 50 selected for service. Yesterday 42 had passed the examinations.

If some other recruiting office fails to meet its quota the Dothan recruiting office may be able to enlist several more, Sergeant F. B. Dykes, recruiting officer, said.

The first 12 accepted at the recruiting office will leave for Fort Bragg, N. C., where a Negro camp will be established.

Spartanburg, S. C. Journal
August 13, 1940

Eight Vacancies In Negro Army Unit; Men Wanted

Eight vacancies for a negro regiment at Fort Bragg, N. C., were reported today from the Spartanburg area army recruiting station. Applications are being received at the office, third floor of the federal building.

Eighth Regiment Rifle Team Wins National Championship

CHICAGO, June 6 (ANP)—Marking the first time in 46 years that it has happened, honors for the best shooting rifle team in the United States National Guard were conferred on the 8th Regiment Infantry team, last week according to a letter from the War Department released by Col. William J. Warfield, regimental commander.

The team, representing the 12 best shots in the regiment, blasted out a score of 1889 out of a possible 2000, in competition with National Guard teams from every part of the United States for medals given by the National Rifle Association at Washington, D. C. Members of the team, directed by First Lieutenant John P. Mea, are: Sergeants N. Miller, J. W. Parks, Corneal Harris, E. Jenkins, C. J. Cannon, Jr., Corporals A. Cannon, C. Martin, A. C. Jones and Privates First Class R. Campbell, John F. Rice, Hilton Joseph, Corporal John Stevenson is the team coach.

Three U. S. Army Transport Units May Be Organized

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — Reports of the organization of three new motor transport units for the army, with all Negro personnel excluding officers, gained some credence here when officials admitted that there may be a possibility in this since the general increase in the army will include some 15,000 men.

Each of the units will be composed of 90 enlisted men and three officers, attached to the quarter master corps.

According to general belief, the duties of such units will be similar to the old transportation corps units in the last war, with the exception that each motor transport unit will have about 48 trucks assigned to it.

Where this outfit is to be organized and later shipped was not revealed, but it is believed it will be somewhere in the South and later shipped to other divisions.

Recruiting Of

Negroes Goes On

KANSAS CITY, Mo., (ANP)—According to Charles F. Krenment, a white first sergeant of the U.S. recruiting service, 70 Negroes are wanted to fill Kansas City's first call for 100 soldiers. These color-ed recruits will be sent to Fort Riley where they will serve with the 9th Cavalry, a colored regiment which is now open for 118 recruits.

According to reliable sources, this is the first time in a decade that a colored unit of the 7th Corps area has been open to such an amount of men.

Negroes who went on maneuvers in the 7th Corps area served as bootblacks, groomers, and flunkies for white commissioned officers. During the past school season, soldiers of both the 9th and 10th have maintained that they experienced the hardest year of all spent in the army; and further searches reveal that such was the results of a shortage of men which made it necessary for one man to take care of as many as five and six horses during a day in which at least two classes or more were conducted at the stable, topped at times with horse-shows during which they were confined to carrying hurdles and jumps until late at night for officers, their wives and children.

Unless some unannounced plan of the war department should break down those predictions, the duties of the Negroes who are now being enlisted for the 9th and 10th cavalries and other units of the 7th Corps area will be the same as they are today.

NO NEGRO DIVISION PLANNED

Regarded With Same
Status As the Others

BOSTON, (By Mabe Kountze for ANP)—Bearing the signature of Major General, the Adjutant General, United States War Department, a statement was sent last week to this writer explaining the status of colored National Guard units and the impossibility of organizing a Negro division at the present time. The Major General's statement follows:

"Reference is made to your letter of April 31, 1940, requesting a statement for publication relative to the utilization of colored National Guard organizations and the assignment thereof to divisions.

"The Federal Government is without power to compel any state to organize a National Guard unit. Within the limits of available appropriations, the organization of a National Guard unit within a state is entirely under the control of the state concerned, except that it must be organized in conformity with approved tables of organization issued by the War Department.

No Negro Divisions

"The Department has been able to organize a very limited number of divisions, some of which are mere skeletons of the organization and strength to which they would be raised in the event of an emergency. Under the present authorized strength of the Army, it is not possible to consider the organization of a colored division.

"Colored units of the Army have performed in the past, and continue to perform, fine service. All troops perform services of all

sorts regardless of color and there are no regulations that apply especially to colored soldiers. Individually and collectively, they are subject to the same regulations as other troops, have the same proportions of grades and ratings, and colored units are given the same forms of field and combat training as corresponding white units.

"The War Department does not contemplate the employment of colored National Guard units in any manner other than the purpose for which organized.

War Department

More Generous To

Race Recruits Now

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (ANP)—The war department will now allow colored youths transportation from recruiting stations of the 7th Corps area to units of the segregated Negro divisions of the United States Army which include the 9th and 10th cavalries, located at Fort Riley and Fort Leavenworth, it was revealed last week.

Such applicants would be allowed enough rations to sustain them until they reached their destinations.

Previously, young Negroes were instructed to apply in person at the 9th and 10th cavalries for an interview which might result in their being placed on a waiting list.

WAR DEPARTMENT DENIES IT CONTEMPLATES NEGRO DIVISION

By MABE KOUNTZE

BOSTON, May 29 (ANP)—combat, and I am sure the colored soldier and his friends can General, the Adjutant General, appreciate this ideal. Very truly yours, Major General, The Adjutant General, United States War Department.

This writer, explaining the status of colored National Guard units I have written and received regarding the impossibility of organizing a Negro Division at the present time. The Major General's statement follows:

"Reference is made to your letter of April 21, 1940, requesting a regular method of contact with our people, especially in relative to the utilization of colored National Guard organizations and the assignment thereof to divisions. I have written and received regarding the impossibility of organizing a Negro Division at the present time. The Major General's statement follows:

"The Federal Government is without power to compel any state to organize a National Guard unit. Within the limits of available appropriations, the organization of a National Guard unit within a state is entirely under the control of the state concerned, except that it must be organized in conformity with approved tables of organization issued by the War Department.

No Negro Divisions

"The Department has been able to organize a very limited number of divisions, some of which are mere skeletons of the organization and strength of which they would be raised in the event of an emergency. Under the present authorized strength of the Army, it is not possible to consider the organization of a colored division.

"Colored units of the Army have performed in the past, and continue to perform fine services. All troops perform services of all sorts regardless of color and there are no regulations that apply especially to colored soldiers. Individually and collectively, they are subject to the same regulations as other troops, have the same proportions of grades and ratings, and colored units are given the same forms of field and combat training as corresponding white units.

"The War Department does not contemplate the employment of colored National Guard units in any manner other than the purpose of which organized.

Proud of Record

"The Army is proud of its record as a peace-time agency in which its personnel has performed cheerfully every task assigned to it, even though many of these tasks have had nothing to do with combat, and I am sure the colored soldier and his friends can appreciate this ideal. Very truly yours, Major General, The Adjutant General, United States War Department."

ed cheerfully every task assigned to it, even though many of these tasks have had nothing to do with combat, and I am sure the colored soldier and his friends can appreciate this ideal. Very truly yours, Major General, The Adjutant General, United States War Department."

Bearing the signature of Major General, the Adjutant General, appreciate this ideal. Very truly yours, Major General, The Adjutant General, United States War Department.

This writer, explaining the status of colored National Guard units I have written and received regarding the impossibility of organizing a Negro Division at the present time. The Major General's statement follows:

"Reference is made to your letter of April 21, 1940, requesting a regular method of contact with our people, especially in relative to the utilization of colored National Guard organizations and the assignment thereof to divisions. I have written and received regarding the impossibility of organizing a Negro Division at the present time. The Major General's statement follows:

"The Federal Government is without power to compel any state to organize a National Guard unit. Within the limits of available appropriations, the organization of a National Guard unit within a state is entirely under the control of the state concerned, except that it must be organized in conformity with approved tables of organization issued by the War Department.

Anderson, S. C., Independent Tribune, June 7, 1940

ENLISTS

The first Negro to enlist in the army at a local recruiting station since World War days was tentatively accepted yesterday and dispatched to Fort Benning, Georgia, where he probably will be attached to the 48th Quartermaster Regiment, a Negro outfit.

The recruit is James R. Keith. He has two years of college to his credit and is reported to have taught school in Belton last year.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald, June 19, 1940

JASPER VETERANS TO AID RECRUITING

Maj. Herston Cooper, officer-in-charge of recruiting here for the U. S. Army, said last night upon return from Jasper, that the American Legion, in cooperation with the Reserve Officers Association, had agreed to set up an information booth in Jasper to facilitate recruiting in that district.

Upon notification that a sufficient number had made application, Maj. Cooper said that he and a medical officer would make the trip to Jasper to examine applicants.

At the same time, Maj. Cooper said, the army has accepted more than 50 recruits from this district this month and "could use a lot more." The Negro quota here has

been filled for this month, he added, but Negroes could still apply through this office to Fort Benning, Ga., for admission into the army.

Capt. D. A. Holladay, U. S. Marine recruiting officer here, said yesterday afternoon that since the quota had been announced for this month, 49 applicants had been accepted into the service. Capt. Holladay also said more recruits would be welcomed.

Provision Made For Negroes In Secretly Prepared Camps

WASHINGTON, (ANP)—Quietly building ten camps during the last three years, the army reports that these new camps will be ready for occupancy by October 1 and army conscripts would then be ready for training in these new cantonments.

Thirteen regular army divisions will be fully equipped with the most modern tanks, rifles and anti-aircraft guns by January 1, 1941, under present plans, Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff, announced.

"If the conscription law is put into effect by August 1, we ought to have the national guard mobilized by September 15, one month before the conscripts come in.

Problems Are Expected To Arise in South

ed by September 15, one month before the conscripts come in.

Explaining that the national guard would be on duty for a full year training troops under the present plans of the war department, General Marshall said that less this plan were followed, the regular army would be emasculated and in view of present world conditions, this was not advisable.

3,000,000 TO BE DRAFTED "After 3,000,000 men will be drafted by October 1 under army conscription plans and 10,000 to 15,000 a month will be added to fill up gaps caused by illness or other exemptions.

"Our objective is 45 divisions, 2,000,000 men, fully trained, Our production facilities will go beyond that. Manufacturing will be geared to equip 4,000,000 men."

That Negroes are included in the plans of the present set up is a foregone conclusion and they will play an important role in the plans.

The calling of the outstanding

Negro units of the national guard will follow just as the white units have been ordered out.

However, there rises the problem of placing the Negro camps, for segregation will come along with the regular procedure—if not entire camps for Negroes, then segregated sections of camps similar to those in the last war.

NOT WANTED IN SOUTH

It is alleged by some writers that the South will not want these Negro camps and that there will be one of the greatest political snarls ever seen in the country following the establishment of the camp. Should new ones be built, there will be wire pulling, etc., never before witnessed in this United States.

Meanwhile, the Negro becomes one of the more important problems of the war department as pressure is being brought to bear to get better treatment for Negroes and more regiments and units in the non-labor classifications.

While much has been said about the new stream-lined units to be developed, nothing has been touched on concerning the supply units, which will form one of the most important branches of the service. No army is better than its supply divisions as indicated in the German advance through Europe. Without supplies, ammunition, etc., there could have been no conquests.

And with the modern methods of warfare prevailing, speed and more speed will be essential.

be consigned to this division of the army, plans are already prepared (which have not been discussed and will not be discussed) for their induction in the service and the brass hats to not believe it necessary for them to have the intense training given other military units.

Michigan Senator Says Negroes Should Refuse To Fight Unless Well Trained

Plamdealer
7-12-40
Says Lack of Training During World War Was
Great Calamity to Negroes; Carries Fight
To Federal Government,
Kansas City, Kansas

DETROIT—(ANP) — Unless the War Department and the Michigan National Guard officials accept the Negroes in the various branches of the military service so that they may be trained as other American citizens in the event this country goes to war, I think the Negro should refuse to fight", says Charles C. Diggs in speeches last week at St. Johns CME church, St. Peters AME Zion church and Calvary Baptist church.

"It is high time the Negro wakes up and tells America in no uncertain terms that we are not going to be targets in a scientific conflict without knowing something about the science of war", Diggs continued.

"In the World War we not only suffered from the lack of training but for the most part new and poorly trained white officers were put in command of Negro troops in France, with very unsatisfactory results."

Before leaving for Washington, where he will join the fight being carried on for Negro participation in all branches of the national defense, Diggs addressed the following letter to the War Department:

"As a member of the Michigan legislature and, as such, together with the other state officials responsible for the welfare and protection of our state which is jointly responsible with other states for the welfare and defense of the nation, I am requesting a clear-cut expression of the attitude of the war department concerning Negro participation in the various branches of the national defense.

"(1) Why are Negroes refused ac-

ceptance in the national guard of Michigan notwithstanding (a) that the act of congress of 1922 provides for an engineer's battalion of Negroes for Michigan, (b) that as complete equipment for an engineer's battalion is in storage and not being used in Detroit, (c) that the Michigan senate authorized a Negro National guard unit by resolution at its 1939 session, (d) that the Michigan legislature appropriated \$10,000 at its 1939 session for the purpose of carrying out this authorization, (e) that Detroit's border city and an industrial center, needs and desires such a unit of national guard, (f) that both white and Negro press have expressed in their columns in favor of a Negro unit, as well as the people of both races in Michigan, (g) that Gov. Dickinson of Michigan has expressed himself in favor of a Negro unit, (h) that Sen. Prentiss Brown of Michigan has expressed also in favor of this unit, (i) that the Democratic party put its party platform at their recent Michigan convention in Flint, a proposal for a Negro National guard, (j) that there are scores of qualified Negro men waiting to join the unit as soon as it is authorized.

"Therefore, as a citizen and an of-

ficial of Michigan I am demanding that a definite and clear statement be made to the people of Michigan why this National Guard unit, requested by a sovereign state, cannot be authorized. I would like to know further if one of the units of the anti-air craft regiment now being proposed for Michigan cannot be composed of Negroes.

OFFICIALS CONTINUE RACE BIAS

Amsterdam News
Army General Staff Said
To Be Determined on
Prejudiced Policy

6/22/40
WASHINGTON, D. C.—
New York
In the U. S. War Department Negroes are up against a stone wall.

Highly confidential information, from a source indisputably authentic, this week revealed an ever-rising tide of race and social prejudice on the part of military, naval and air officials which threatens to engulf the entire defense program of the country.

Refusing to lower the color bars with a stubbornness exceeding that of the last war, the Army General Staff is said to be determined to limit Negroes to the pick and shovel brigades in the military service, labor battalions, menial positions.

Not a single regular army Negro officer is serving with troops except Col. Benjamin O. Davis of

Harlem's 369th regiment, a national guard unit.

According to law, a certain number of lieutenants from the reserve corps are called each year for duty with the regular army. Not a single Negro reserve lieutenant has been called.

Negro regular army troops are not even taken on army maneuvers. In the next war troops will be officered from the reserve corps officers already commissioned. With Negro reserve officers getting no experience, this means that Negro troops will be commanded at the start by white officers.

Negro officers are commissioned in infantry only. There are ready too many army officers.

The U. S. military and naval machines are set to be thrown into high gear the minute trouble breaks in South America. Such trouble, in South America or Mexico, is feared any day. According to report, more Germans of military age are entering Mexico yearly now than entered in months before the European war started.

Leading experts in the country have agreed that it would take two years to put a million American soldiers in the field equipped to meet modern conditions of warfare. The General Staff admitting this fact, is calling for officers and enlisted men.

But they are not calling Negroes. Nor are they accepting them.

The pick and shovel brigades which the General Staff would limit Negroes were once comparatively safe wartime posts. But the modern war technique, with long range artillery and "dive bombers" concentrating on behind the line objectives, has rendered the labor units even more dangerous than the front line trenches.

And even if war doesn't come, a definite trend toward compulsory military service is growing in this country.

When it arrives — the labor details are waiting for the Negro.

This is the gist of sensational revelations made to The Amsterdam News this week. From the same source came definite warning that only prompt and concerted action can avert the "sentencing" of loyal Negro citizens to limitations of military service within the boundaries now recognized as the principle theatre of violence in modern warfare.

Recognizing the urgent need of immediate action, organization

and individuals all over the country are preparing a militant campaign against discrimination in the country's armed forces. Letters are being sent to senators and congressmen. Candidates in the coming elections face strong demands that they take a definite open stand on the question—or forfeit their chances beforehand. It is a question, according to report, of Negroes breaking down the color barrier—or digging their own graves behind it.

SENATE COMMITTEE TURNS DEAF EAR TO ARMY PLEA

But Courier Committee Will Carry Fight to President, Secretaries of Army, Navy—Will Also Demand that Republican and Democratic Parties Cover Issue in Platforms.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The Senate Appropriations Committee turned a deaf ear to appeals for the earmarking of items in the 1941 Military Establishment Appropriation bill so as to insure to colored people a proportion of military personnel equal to their numerical percentage in population.

It approved and sent to the Senate the Military Establishment Appropriation Bill carrying a total of \$1,823,000,000 for the next fiscal year without writing into the measure a single amendment that would require the War Department to increase colored personnel in the Army and integrate it into all branches of the Military Establishment.

COMMITTEE WILL REDOUBLE ITS EFFORTS

The committee, organized by the Pittsburgh Courier, which is carrying on the fight for fuller participation of colored people in the national defense program, is not discouraged by the refusal of the Senate Appropriations Committee to grant any of its requests for amendment of the bill, said Major Campbell C. Johnson, executive secretary of the Twelfth Street Branch Y.M.C.A.

According to Major Johnson, the committee, of which he is a member, will redouble its efforts. He said that while it would continue to press for legislation directing the War and Navy Departments to enlarge the role of colored people in the national defense program, it would also carry the matter directly to the President, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy.

TO SEEK ACTION BY POLITICAL PARTIES

Since limited use of colored personnel in the national defense program virtually eliminates one-tenth of the manpower of the nation, and the fuller participation of colored people in that program is a non-partisan matter of general interest to the country as a whole, Major Johnson said the committee also plans to lay before the platform committees of both major political parties this summer de-

equitable colored participation.

While the Senate committee was ignoring the appeals of a colored committee that items in the 1941 Military Establishment Appropriation bill be so earmarked as to insure to race citizens a proportion of military personnel equal to their numerical percentage in population, a House district appropriations committee was hearing a complaint against the reduction of a race National Guard unit in the District of Columbia and its exclusion from housing facilities in the proposed million dollar armory.

In discussing this situation, Charles H. Houston, Washington lawyer and one of the leaders in the fight for full participation of Negroes declared: "Something is radically wrong about a condition where a nation has a shortage of men and prefers to keep that shortage rather than accept patriotic citizens into the service because of race or color."

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NOT DISCOURAGED

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gram virtually eliminates one-tenth of the manpower of the nation, and the fuller participation of colored people in that program is a non-partisan matter of general interest to the country as a whole, Major Johnson said the committee also plans to lay before the platform committees of both major political parties this summer demands for inclusion of plans in their party platforms favoring increases in colored personnel in both the military and naval establishments.

The 1941 Military Establishment Appropriation Bill, as it passed the Senate last Wednesday by a roll-call vote of 74 to 0, provides for an enlisted strength of 280,000.

The bill reflects the mounting determination of Congress and the Government to rush enlargement of the national defense by every means possible.

Complaint against reduction of the former First Separate Battalion of the District of Columbia to Company A, 372nd Infantry, National Guard, and its exclusion from housing facilities in the proposed \$1,000,000 National Guard Armory was voiced before the House district appropriations committee recently by Charles M. Thomas, president of the Federation of Civic Associations.

"We here in the District of Columbia are refused the full quota for our battalion under the National Defense Act, according to Gen. Albert Cox, commanding," Mr. Thomas told the committee, "because no suitable armory is available for the \$900 allowed for that purpose."

PROTESTS BILL

Mr. Thomas added that the plan was "to ask for a separate armory in the heart of the colored section of the city when the armory for which a million dollars is appropriated, is completed. I am authorized to protest that appropriation under the conditions.

"The National Guard is a unit, and there isn't anything in the national law that would necessitate a separate armory for a unit of the National Guard."

The former First Separate Battalion of the District of Columbia with separate companies from Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Maryland, comprised the 372nd Regiment in the World War.

It served at various times and at various points on the front as a part of the Thirty-fifth, Sixty-third, and One Hundred and Fifty-Seventh French Divisions. Elements of the regiment spent many days in quiet sectors and nine days in active sectors. Its battle casualties were 93 killed and 603 wounded.

Perhaps the most outstanding feat performed by the regiment during the First World War was its attack upon the capture of the Cotes-des-Observatoires (Champagne) on the heights near Sechault and its attack upon the town

or Sechault.

Since the World War the former First Separate Battalion has been kept on a skeleton basis with only Company A mustered in. That company is to be denied the facilities of training and housing according to projected plans for the new National Guard armory in the District of Columbia.

Although there is a shortage of men in the National Guard, the War Department refuses to add colored units which could be inducted into the service in the new arms required in the national defense program.

The States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia have been trying to get colored National Guard units, but Major General J. F. Williams, chief of the National Guard Bureau, takes the position that a Federal status cannot be given such units now because the infantry quota of the National Guard is filled.

Bias In Army To Continue

Loyal Race Men Plead For Chance To Serve America

WASHINGTON, D. C. — While emphasis throughout the nation is being focused on a rapid expansion of our American defense program and improvement of all arms of the military establishment, discrimination against citizens of color continues and likelihood that such discrimination would be gradually eliminated was considerably lessened last week when the Senate Appropriations Committee refused to earmark 1941 Army monies to insure

Changes Suggested in Defense Bill to Include Negroes in All Branches

The bill expediting the strengthening of the two billion-dollar national defense program was named on the floor of the Senate, Tuesday, by Senator Harry H. Schwartz (Dem.), Wyoming, in which was added authorization to the President to waive previous limitations of numbers in the regular U. S. Army and prohibiting exclusion of any citizen from any of the services on account of race, creed or color.

The language of the amendment will remove the present restrictions of the U. S. statutes from Negro regiments and throw open without limit the doors of all branches of the U. S. Army to every American.

Senator Schwartz's amendment was accepted by Chairman Morris Sheppard (Dem.) Texas, in charge of the bill, and Senator Sherman Minton (Dem.) Indiana, a member of the Senate Military Affairs Committee and whip of the Senate who had rounded up the necessary votes.

Senator Schwartz, in the first National Defense law in 1939 secured the inclusion of an amendment providing air pilot training for Negroes.

Evils Are Cited

It had been pointed out to Senators Schwartz, Minton, Barbour and others by the Negro press and Edgar C. Brown, president of the United Government Employees, Inc., that enlistments in the U. S. Army Air Corps authorized by Congress last year and enlistment in the Infantry and Cavalry had both been denied Negro applicants in recent months.

This is due to the fact there were no vacancies in the Ninth and Tenth Cavalries and the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Infantry which were originally authorized 75 years ago following the Civil War.

The following statement was put in the hands of 90 U. S. sena-

tors by the Negro press and the U. G. P. Tuesday morning:

"The War Department refuses to enlist Negroes in the armed forces of the country, while imploring all other citizens to prepare for the national defense. This language authorizing the War Department to act in the spirit of the Constitution and the Congress is imperative at the time.

"It is a sad commentary in our great democracy that at this moment of imminent peril, the Negro citizen with his unquestioned loyalty and patriotism, from Crispus Attucks' life sacrifice in the forefront of his compatriots at Boston Commons in 1770 to the last World's War, find it necessary today to fight to have a chance to defend and if need be, give his last full measure of devotion for home and country.

"We do not believe this is the present spirit and plan of the Congress to impose upon one-tenth of its loyal colored citizens (15,000,000 Americans) 'taxation without representation in 1940'."

Section 2 of Senate 4025 passed by the Senate reads as follows: "Sec. 2. (a) During the fiscal year 1941, all existing limitations with respect to the number of flying cadets in the Army Air Corps, and with respect to the number and rank of Reserve Air Corps officers who may be ordered to extended active duty with the Air Corps, shall be suspended.

"(b) The President may, during the fiscal year 1941, assign officers and enlisted men to the various branches of the Army in such numbers as he considers necessary, irrespective of the limitations on the strength of any particular branch of the Army set forth in the National Defense Act of June 1916, as amended, further, provided that no person shall be excluded from enlistment in the U. S. Army Air Corps or other branches of the military establishment on account of race, creed or color."

House Rejects Bill Carrying Race Clause Amendment To Prevent Ban In Army Plan, Lost

WASHINGTON, D. C.—House conferees on the bill to expedite national defense last Friday rejected the amendment of Senator Harry H. Schwartz, Democrat, of Wyoming, providing that no person shall be excluded from enlistment in any branch of the military establishment on account of race, creed or color.

The rejection of the amendment is said to have been at the instance of a representative of the War Department, who told the conferees that there is nothing in existing law to prevent the enlistment of colored persons in any branch of the military establishment and that adoption of the amendment was an implication that the War Department follows the practice of discriminating against them.

Conferees on the part of the Senate agreed to the rejection of the amendment on the part of the House conferees.

TEXT OF AGREEMENT

The conference report in explanation of the conference agreement on the amendment states:

"Section 2 (b) of the Senate amendment provided that the President during the fiscal year 1941 might assign officers and enlisted men to the various branches of the army in church numbers as

he considers necessary and contained a limitation that no person was to be excluded from enlistment in any branch of the military establishment on account of race, creed or color.

"The sixth proviso of section 1 of the House bill provided for the assignment of enlisted men only and did not contain the limitation in the Senate amendment with respect to enlistment."

"The conference agreement retains the Senate provision without such limitation with respect to enlistment."

SPONSORED BY SCHWARTZ

The amendment forbidding discrimination in the enlistment of colored persons was adopted by the Senate on June 21. It was offered by Senator Schwartz and accepted by Senator Schwartz and accepted by Texas, chairman of the Senate military affairs committee.

It was sponsored by the Committee on Participation of Negroes in the National Defense Program. Senator Sherman Minton, Democrat, of Indiana, became interested in it through Dr. William J. Thompson, the Recorder of Deeds, and as the Democratic whip rounded up enough votes to assure its adoption if opposition had developed to it on the floor of the Senate. The amendment passed without debate.

Conferees on the part of the House were: Representatives Andrew J. May, Kentucky, chairman of the House military affairs committee; R. Ewing, Thomason, Texas, and Dow W. Harter, Ohio, Democrats; Walter G. Andrews, of New York, and Dewey Short, of Missouri, Republicans.

Conferees on the part of the Senate were: Senators Morris Sheppard, Texas, chairman of the Senate military affairs committee; Robert R. Reynolds, North Carolina, Democrats, and Warren R. Austin, Republican, Vermont.

Greenville, S. C. News

June 29, 1940

UNABLE TO ENLIST

Contrary to popular belief, negroes are not privileged to enlist for service in the United States Army at the local recruiting station in the post-office building, it was learned yesterday from the office of Sgt. George C. Gregor, local recruiting officer. The nearest point negroes may enlist is Fort Benning, Ga., where a negro military unit is maintained.

No Colored Vacancies In Army

Applicants Are Told Here

The fact that many U. S. Army units now exist "on paper" and are not active, and many colored soldiers make the service a lifetime career, were ascribed Tuesday by Sergeant Hiawatha Yates, in charge of the Norfolk office of the U. S. Army Recruiting Service, as two of the reasons why colored applicants for service under the revised National Defense program are being turned down.

Inquiry was made by the Journal and Guide upon receipt of numerous complaints from young men who had made application for enlistment at the local recruiting office and had been told that there are no "colored vacancies" in the Army, and that they should apply to the commanding officer of colored units scattered throughout the country.

Sergeant Yates explained that there is a possibility that new colored Army units will be organized in the near future, or that some will be "pulled off paper"—that is, made active, such as was the case last year with the 48th Quartermaster Regiment stationed at Fort Bragg, N. C. More than 100 colored recruits were routed through the Norfolk office at that time, he said.

His explanation was in line with an official statement issued recently by the Adjutant General of the U. S. Army in Washington in which it was revealed that additional colored units will be organized in the event Congress authorizes an increase from 280,000 to 400,000 men in the regular army.

If the legislation passes the Congress both combat and service units will be organized, it was stated.

Jim-Crowed P Men Told Pres Only 5 Of 14,000 Officers Colored

CHICAGO—(ANP)—Of Great interest to the colored members of the Nation's Armed Forces and to citizens in general, is a letter addressed to President Roosevelt and written by Levi K. Pierce, Chicago resident and former member of the U. S. Army.

Timely, because of the possibility—however remote—of the European immigration reaching American shores, Pierce points out to the President that: "The Negro has been restricted in the Army and Navy and completely barred out of the Marine Corps."

His letter says in part:

"Of the 14,000 officers assigned to our Regular Army ONLY five are Negroes. Surely the proportion of taxes paid by Negro citizens would entitle them to a greater representation than this. Only two of the five officers are Line Officers, the remaining three being Chaplains. Of 227,000 authorized regular soldiers only 4,316 are Negroes.

No Negroes are permitted in the Marine Corps. Why? Negroes can only serve in the capacity of Mess Attendants in the Navy—Why? During the last session of Congress funds were appropriated for the creation of a Regular Army Air Corps for Negroes, yet none has been organized—Why?

Eight months ago I gave up a most treasured career in the U. S. Army and returned to launch a united appeal in civil life to public opinion in order that the ever present plan of discrimination against the Negro citizen and soldier might be abated.

ODDS AGAINST HIM

I entered this drive knowing the odds to be pitted heavily against me, but believing that through God and that dim flicker of DIVINE TRUTH that my people could be led to a complete victory. I serv-

ed my country honestly, faithfully, and conscientiously, yet today I find that I cannot find employment even on a WPA project, notwithstanding the number of aliens who are employed by same.

But with the ever present reversals which confront me I feel the sacrifice well worth while if I can enlighten my people and my government to its liabilities to the Negro, and the unjust representation which it has given to the Negro soldier and citizen.

I speak not from hearsay, but from actual experiences, having served nearly 12 years in the U. S. Army holding Four Honorable Discharges. Character: "Excellent" and by carefully analyzing the unwritten law handed down in the service and enforced by the War Department as well as those prescribed by law.

CITES INJUSTICES

It is hard to conceive that despite the horrors of enslavement, the exploitation of the Negro welfare, and the most atrocious conditions which have been forced on the Negro, who has yet remained loyal to his cause, how such injustices can continue. Thousands of foreigners have entered this country and are living off the comforts which have come from the sweat

of the brow of the Negro while he is denied the things which are rightfully his.

These people have not only taken the jobs of the Negro should be completely abolished and that Negro doctors, lawyers, nurses and commissioned officers should be admitted into the Army, Navy and Marine Services without racial segregation and discrimination. Also the unwritten law which prevails in the Medical Corps which never fails the War Department whenever a Negro enters for commission into any of the services should be completely obliterated.

Mr. President, by influencing Congress to create new regiments and granting 20,000 Negro soldiers officered by at least 2,500 Negro commissioned officers, it would automatically create about 2,000 civil service jobs for Negro clerks, technicians, and so forth and would open the avenue which has been closed for so many years.

RAPS DISCRIMINATION

Mr. President, while it is true that you have done much to aid the Negro if and when this is done you will go down in our history as the GREATEST PRESIDENT ever to occupy this position.

Please bear in mind that I am no Communist, nor Nazi-Sympathizer as was stated by Colonel S. W. Winfree, 9th Cavalry, my former commanding officer. I have served my country and stand ready to do so again, but I do know and believe that the Negro is being unjustly treated, and that a word of influence from you will do much to aid the relieving of the condition, and would bring about the much needed representation in the Military and Naval services WITHOUT DISCRIMINATION.

Birmingham, Ala., Press-Herald
July 15, 1940

NEGRO'S PLACE IN DEFENSE IS TOPIC

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 14—(P)—The part the Negro will play in national defense plans will be studied at a conference called for Aug. 3 by Dr. Benjamin F. Hubert, chairman of the Central Planning Commission for Negroes in Georgia.

"Although there are over 1,000,000 Negroes in Georgia today, there is not a single R. O. T. C. unit in any school or college for Negroes," Dr. Hubert, who also is president of Georgia State College here, said in announcing the conference.

"Although Negroes have proved their loyalty in times of peace and war, no plans have been announced for training Negro youth or adults in industries, trade and technical work that must be carried on in providing for our national defense.

"The whole question of larger and fuller technical educational opportunities for Negroes in Georgia and

the South is of prime importance today."

The conference will be held at a Negro community development known as the Log Cabin County Life Center, near Sparta, Ga. A Summer school for Negro school teachers is now in session there.

SOLDIERS- 1940
REGIMENTS, REGULAR ARMY

MAY CARRY ARMY FIGHT TO PRESIDENT; WAR SEC'Y WANT RACE TROOPS USED IN EVERY BRANCH OF SERVICE

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23.—In accord with the national defense program of the President, envisaging an army nucleus of 750,000 regulars and 250,000 reserves, fully equipped for active service by June 30, 1941, the campaign for increasing colored personnel in the Military Establishment will be extended to the White House and the Executive Departments.

The committee, organized by the Pittsburgh Courier, will seek audiences with the President and the Secretary of War to urge that they take such action as is necessary to increase colored personnel in the military establishment to a proportion equal to the numerical percentage in population.

If audiences are obtained, the Chief Executive and the Secretary of War will also be urged to integrate colored personnel into all branches of the military establishment.

SIMILAR FIGHT TO BE WAGED AGAINST NAVY

Similar action is also expected to be taken with respect to the Navy, in which colored personnel is restricted to the mess service, and the Marine Corps, which excludes colored persons as both officers and enlisted men.

The aggregate strength of the Regular Army on December 31 was 229,636, including 14,148 officers and 215,488 enlisted men. Colored personnel in the Regular Army on February 29 totaled 4,451, including five commissioned officers, 11 warrant officers, and 4,435 enlisted men.

The total authorized strength of the National Guard is approximately 16,000 officers, 225 warrant of-

icers, and 235,000 enlisted men. The total allotted strength of colored National Guard units is 157 officers, two warrant officers, and 3,096 enlisted men. The actual strength is less.

FIGHT TO EARMARK FUNDS WILL CONTINUE

On the legislative front, the fight for amendment of the 1941 Military Appropriations Bill by earmarking of percentages of funds for the pay of colored personnel will be continued after the bill is reported from the Senate Appropriations Committee, unless some of the amendments recently suggested to the committee by Dr. Rayford W. Logan, Howard University history professor, are adopted.

NINTH AND TENTH CAVALRYMEN NOT INCLUDED IN MANEUVERS TO INCLUDE 45,000 WHITES

OMAHA.—(ANP)—Seventh Corps Area headquarters, located here, announced Thursday that on July 17, approximately 45,000 white soldiers would participate in the summer maneuvers scheduled to be held in the vicinity of Camp Ripley of Minnesota. Although the 9th and 10th cavalry are in this area, they are not included.

Divisions of the 17th Infantry, a white unit of Fort Leavenworth, home of the 10th cavalry was included in the 7th Corps Area's list of participants. Others were the 3rd Field Artillery, the 14th and the 2nd cavalries which are located at Fort Riley, Kas., the post where the 9th cavalry is located.

Despite the fact that the president had just been lauded for his plea asking a huge sum for national defense, the Associated Negro Press fails to find where the estimated 40,000 Negro soldiers of the 7th Corps Area will benefit by the proposed demonstration.

In the recent lily white million-dollar-a-day war game of the South, the armored cars and radio equipment were taken away from the 9th cavalry and given to members of a white regiment at Ft. Riley.

Since then it is charged that most of the remaining equipment which the white soldiers did not take to the South has been turned over to twite units of the army reservation.

In Leavenworth, confirmed reports indicate that the present European conflict and its repercussions here, has not changed the daily routine of soldiers of the 10th cavalry. Some are still grooming horses during the day for white commissioned officers and packing jumps and hurdles for horse shows at night; while others are shining boots, scrubbing floor, dumping garbage and doing other menial chores for wives of white officers during the day, and waiting on cocktail parties at night. Soldiers of the 9th Cavalry are performing similar tasks as are other Negro soldiers of the smaller units and detachments of the 7th Corps area which comprises eight states.

Since publication of the reply of Secretary of War Woodring to the letter of Attorney Charles H. Houston, special N.A.A.C.P. counsel, of suggesting that the Negro soldiers are satisfied with their present predicament, hundreds of young Negro soldiers have been questioned in regards of their attitude. Answers of the majority indicates that they are in the army, not because they like it, but because they could not find jobs in civil life.

While remaining in the army for security, moost young soldiers denounce the action of the war department which limits their work to "chambermaid" service; while, when the regulations are concerned, they are subjected to the same laws imposed upon white law breakers of the army but are not allowed to reap the benefit of those regulations which give the white man numerous branches of service to turn to where promotion is fast.

Most of the young Negroes expect to spend at least 20 years in service before being promoted to the rank of first class private. A rank which draws around \$30 per month—while watching white men with no more education than they being promoted to ranks of sergeant during their fourth year in service.

In both the 9th and the 10th Cavalries there are Negroes who served in the A.E.F. during the last World war, still struggling along at the ranks of private. It is probably impossible to find such a man in a white unit; and this is one of the major reason why the young intelligent Negroes of the army are denouncing the claims of the secretary of war, when Negro soldiers are concerned.

Following up the suggestion of Senator Styles Bridges, Republican, of New Hampshire, it is probable that the introduction of a resolution will be sought to inquire into the failure of the Army to train colored youth as flying cadets and enlisted mechanics.

Recounting the legislative history of an amendment written into the 1939 Army Expansion Act, Senator Bridges stated during hearings on the Military Appropriations Bill that he thought the subcommittee in charge of the bill or some appropriate committee should investigate the failure of the Army to comply with the law.

RACE GIVEN RUN-AROUND ON ARMY FLYING SCHOOL

The amendment, which was adopted, provided that the Civil Aeronautics Authority should designate a civilian school where there is military personnel for the training of colored pilots and that the Secretary of War should lend equipment to such school.

The Civil Aeronautics Authority designated the Chicago School of Aeronautics at Glenview, Illinois, for the training of colored pilots and the Secretary of War lent equipment to that school.

No colored applicant was accept-

ed as a flying cadet. In the debate on the 1941 Military Appropriations Bill in the House, it was disclosed no colored youths were being trained as flying cadets and enlisted mechanics because there is no "special unit" in the Army Air Corps for the utilization of their services.

Senator Bridges remarked that evidently somebody had turned the War Department around from carrying out the plain congressional intent to have colored youths trained as pilots and mechanics for Army Air Corps service.

The authorized enlisted strength of the Air Corps is 45,000 men. Funds appropriated for the current fiscal year provide for 44,537. The actual strength of the Army Air Corps on December 31 was 19,133 officers and 40,160 enlisted men, a total of 42,074. There is no colored personnel in the Army Air Corps.

The Senate Military Appropriations sub-committee heard General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, last Friday in regard to the objectives of the President's national defense plan. He is said to have asked for \$45,000,000 above Mr. Roosevelt's requests, to be used to bring the Army up to its full authorized peace-time strength of 280,000.

He told the committee it would be difficult to obtain 7,000 new airplane pilots. He said it would be necessary to examine 70,000 young men in order to get 7,000.

Ask Race Advisor Daily would In War Dep't

WASHINGTON, D. C. (A. N. P.)—Expressing a desire to have a Negro well qualified for the position here in the war department set-up as an advisor on Negro affairs to protect the interests of the racial group in the military department, requests are being made of General Marshall, chief of staff, to place Lieut. B. O. Davis, Jr., in that capacity.

Basing the argument on the fact that Lieut. Davis is a young man qualified under military laws and training for such a position, and desiring to make this a more or less permanent assignment, members of the United Government Employees through the president of the organization, are urging this appointment feeling that the emergency which the country now faces demands action of this nature.

Government Employees, headed by Edgar G. Brown, president, urges the House Appropriations Committee in the President's 2-billion dollar appropriation to provide training facilities for Negro pilots and sailors at the Charlotte Amalie (Virgin Island) Naval and Air Base.

Congressman Louis Ludlow (Dem.) Indiana renewed his fight to give the Negro a square deal and a new deal in the national defense program. He led in questioning of the new secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, and Admiral Stark, chief of U. S. Navy who sat beside him when they appeared before the House Appropriations Committee presided over by Congressman Edward Taylor (Dem.), Colorado, Clifton Woodrum (Dem.) Virginia, Congressman Scrugham (Dem.), Nevada, Congress J. Buell Snyder (Dem.) Penna, Congressman Johnson (D.) West Va., Congressman Johns Tabor (Rep.) New York, Congressman Wiggleworth (Rep.) Mass., and Congressman Ditter (Rep.) Penna.

Admiral Stark, it was said, admitted the Navy had openings for Negroes only as mess attendants and was not considering them in the capacity of officers and air pilots. One congressman stated

flatly it was unfair to tax Negroes to nav for a two ocean navy as all other Americans and at the same time deny them a chance to join the Navy as sailors, officers and air pilots.

Governor Lehman Asks War Dept. To Make Change

By MORGEN S. JENSEN
(Staff Correspondent)

Courier
6/13/40
Pittsburgh Pa.
NEW YORK, June 13.—Coincident with the fight which is being waged by The Courier for increase in colored personnel in the Military Establishment and its integration into all branches of the service, Harlem's 369th infantry regiment, an all-Negro outfit, stands an excellent chance of becoming converted to an anti-aircraft regiment.

Gov. Herbert H. Lehman last week requested of the War Department authority to establish in the National Guard three new anti-aircraft regiments, two of them for the protection of New York City, and one near Lake Erie, presumably to protect the important industrial center of Buffalo.

369TH SPECIFICALLY MENTIONED BY GOVERNOR

Governor Lehman, who recently ordered a day-and-night watch placed over the State's National Guard armories, and forbade indefinitely the practice of renting them to private groups for non-military activities, urged the War Department to transform two of New York City's infantry regiments into anti-aircraft outfits.

One of the regiments, specifically mentioned by the Governor for a switch-over to the anti-aircraft branch of the service, was Harlem's own 369th, which is the youngest infantry group in the State, with its armory at 143rd street and Fifth avenue.

The Governor's announcement was made public in Albany, while he was in Washington in conference with President Roosevelt. The request for additional anti-aircraft protection was acclaimed in New York by military circles, who regarded it as at least one step toward eliminating a sad lack of air-raid defense in the metropolitan area.

COLONEL DAVIS IS ENTHUSIASTIC

Colonel Benjamin O. Davis, race commander of Harlem's 369th, was enthusiastic over the proposed switch from infantry to anti-aircraft, which is considered certain to be approved. He agreed with other estimates that within three months of the receipt of new weapons, the men would be well trained in air defense, and that within

the only anti-aircraft outfit in the State at present are the Army's 67th Coast Artillery at Fort Totten, Bayside, Queens, and the 212th Coast Artillery of the National Guard, at 62nd street and Columbus avenue here, and neither of which is believed fully equipped with guns.

If established and equipped to their full strength, the projected new anti-aircraft units would be motorized regiments of 1,236 men, able to move to a point of danger more than 30 miles an hour, carrying 60 small cannon and machine guns throwing hundreds of shells and bullets at enemy planes each minute.

A fully equipped anti-aircraft regiment in either the Army or the National Guard would have twelve 3-inch guns weighing several tons each, capable of moving better than 30 miles an hour, and able to throw a shell 22,000 feet in the air; twenty-four 50-caliber machine guns and twenty-four 37-millimeter anti-aircraft guns.

WOULD BECOME 369TH COAST ARTILLERY

In addition to the gun crews and motorized sections, an anti-aircraft regiment—1,511 men in the Army and 1,236 in the Guard—carries a number of infantrymen, with rifles, to protect the batteries. Military circles here believed that the two converted regiments could be supplied with weapons within two months.

There was speculation as to whether National Guard or regular Army men would train the two infantry regiments for their new duties. Colonel Davis thought he might need some new specialists among both officers and men of the 369th.

Governor Lehman said that under the new setup, the 369th would become the 369th Coast Artillery, and the 107th would become the 207th Coast Artillery.

Harlem's 369th, now all-Negro, including officers, was organized in the World War as the 15th Infantry—later known around the world as the "Hell Fighters"—with Negro soldiers and mostly white officers. It established an outstanding war record and returned to the United States as the 369th. It held its twenty-third anniversary review last Saturday night.

Commenting on the impending change to an anti-aircraft regiment, a member of the 369th said: "We've always wanted to be in the front ranks, and since it looks now as though infantry is pretty well out-moded in modern war, I for one, am glad to switch over to air defense, which certainly is becoming more important every day."

A year would be required to supply full equipment to the new regiments, if they are allowed to organize, Army experts declared here last week. Half the weapons needed, however, might be made available within three to six months.

Harlem's Own 369th Now Anti-Aircraft Regiment

NEW YORK, Aug. 23 (ANP) —The adjutant general's office this week made known the fact that Harlem's 369th regiment has been converted into the 369th Coast Artillery Anti-Aircraft Regiment, N.Y.A.G., since Aug. 1.

This surprise move on the part of headquarters is believed by some to mean that the regiment will soon be part of the regular army. It is substantiated by the fact that two regular army officers have been detailed to duty with the regiment. They are

New Negro Regiments to Be Organized for Army And National Guard Units

SEP 19 1940

Washington, D. C.—President Roosevelt Monday afternoon, September 16, signed into law the nation's first peacetime draft bill and immediately issued a proclamation requiring the registration October 16 of 16,500,000 men 21 through 35.

In a statement issued at the time of signing the president said that "American has adopted selective service in time of peace, and, in doing so, has broadened and enriched our basic concept of citizenship."

NEGRO QUOTA 36,000

Washington, D. C.—The White House announced Monday that 36,000 of the first 400,000 men drafted for military service would be Negroes.

A statement issued by Stephen Early, press secretary, said also that the civil aeronautic authority, in cooperation with the army, was making "a start in the development of colored personell for the aviation

service."

The statement added the new Negro regiments would be organized for the army and that existing organizations would be expanded to full strength.

Early said that the statement had the approval of Secretary of War Stimson and Gen. George C. Marshal, chief of staff.

"The expansion will affect both combat and service organizations of the regular army and the national guard, such as infantry, cavalry artillery, engineers and quartermaster corps," the statement said.

"Colored citizens constitute approximately 9 per cent of the total population of the United States and the men selected for military service will be in about the same ratio. Of the first increment of 400,000 men to be called into service about 36,000 will be colored."

Lieut. Col. Robert D. Brown, who has recently returned from Brussels as an observer of Nazi blitzkrieg tactics; and Major Archibald D. Fiske, Coast Artillery corps, recent artillery military instructor at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Both men were assigned to the regiment after Col. B. O. Davis, highest ranking Negro officer in the regular army and commander of the 369th, had assured army officials that the regiment was qualified to become an

anti-aircraft unit.

The 369th is scheduled to leave the city on Aug. 25 for field training at Peekskill, N. Y., and will have a full staff of officers and enlisted men for the three weeks encampment.

Officers and men who were contacted were divided in their opinion whether they wanted to be part of the regular army or not. But few of them have resigned since the order permitting them to do so has been received.

KANSAS DISTRICT REFUSES TO ASK WAR DEPARTMENT TO RESTORE NEGRO REGIMENTS

Call
**Mack C. Spears of Kansas City Introduces
6/11/40 Resolution Which Is Turned Down
At Session in Fort Scott
Kansas City, Mo.**

FORT SCOTT, Kas.—Refusing to take a stand for equality for Negroes in the army, the resolutions committee of the Second District American Legion convention in session here this week turned down a plea of Negro Legionnaires that the war department be urged to restore the three inactive Negro regiments to combat service.

The Second District convention met at the Memorial building Sunday and Monday, June 9 and 10. Five Negro delegates were in attendance.

One of them, Mack C. Spears, commander of Argonne post, No. 217, Kansas City, Kas., offered the following resolution to the resolutions committee:

"Whereas, three of the four colored regiments of the United States Army, the 9th and 10th Cavalries and the 24th Infantry, have been broken up and are now on detached duty as labor battalions, and performing various other duties; and whereas, soldiers from these units render valuable service as instructors in training draftees during the World War; and whereas, our defense program would be irreparably handicapped if these units are not restored to full strength as combat regiments; therefore, be it resolved: that this convention urge the Kansas department of the American Legion to urge the War department to restore the 9th and 10th Cavalries and the 24th Infantry to combat service and to full strength."

Resolution Refusal

The resolutions committee of which Frank Sullivan of Lawrence was chairman refused to introduce an American act on the floor of the convention.

Mr. Spears was told that if the convention adopted such a resolution as he had presented it would be "attempting to dictate the policy of the War department." Mr. Spears said that he told the committee members that in a resolution ar-

ment being threatened by foreign forces."

Other Negro Legionnaires who attended the convention were incensed over the failure of the resolutions committee to present the Spears resolution to the convention.

"This outrage is but a shadow of the reality that calls for a united front on the part of the 15,000,000 American Negroes," said the Rev. William H. Williamson, A.M.E. Zion minister and Legionnaire of Kansas City, Kas. "In all conflicts that have called for courage, bravely, loyalty and patriotism we have always proved one hundred per cent. Our solution is to organize our forces and make a united front to protect our citizenship rights and get full representation in all the defense forces of our government."

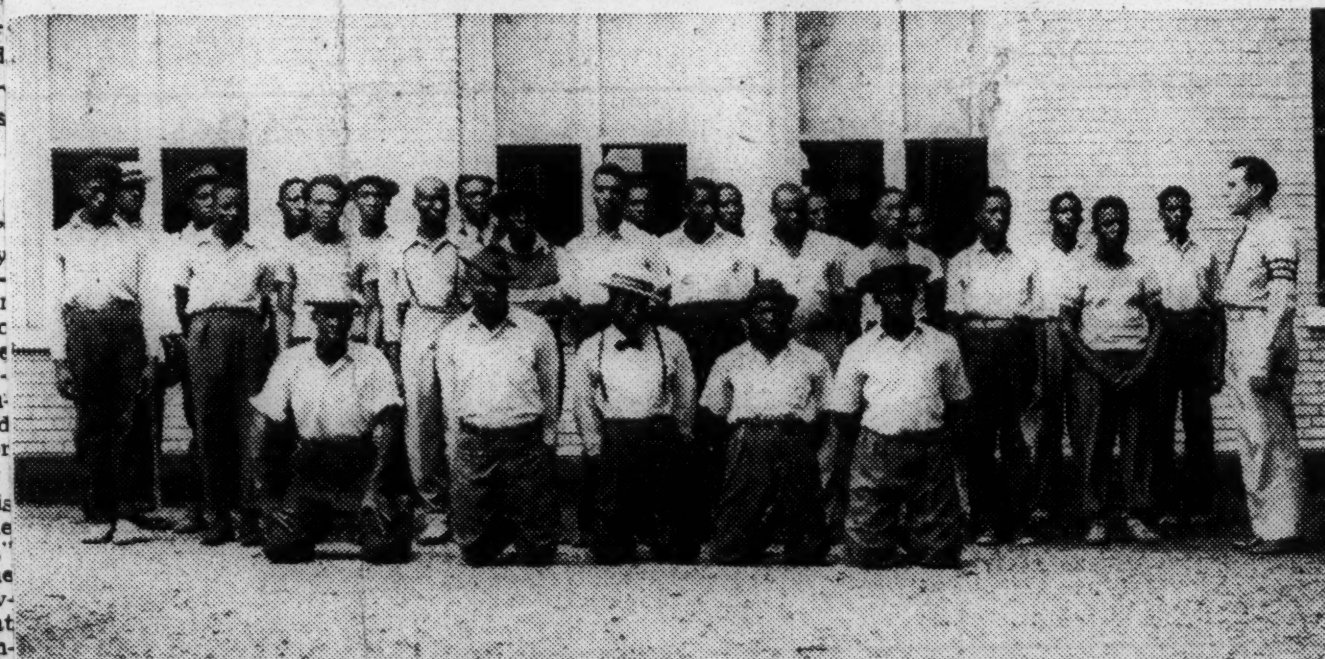
Members of the resolution committee were Frank Sullivan, Lawrence; Ernest Harris, Fort Scott; Joe Lassig, Lewisburg; Dr. DeWolfe, Garnett, and Jack Torbert, Kansas City, Kas.

Delegates from Argonne post were Mr. Spears, C. J. Ward and Louis Lamb. Delegates from the Fort Scott post, the only other Negro post in the second district, were Roy Dodson and Clemmie Parks. Alternates from Kansas City who also attended were Fred Banks, Julius Kingsberry and Earl Johnson.

Mr. Spears said that an attempt will be made to introduce the same resolution at the state convention to be held in Emporia September 1, 2 and 3.

Savannah, Ga., News
August 16, 1940

First Recruits of a New Colored Regiment



Here are twenty-seven members of the new colored regiment, Forty-first Engineers, who were enlisted at the local U. S. Army recruiting office yesterday. They will be stationed at Fort Bragg, N. C. Shown with them at the right is Sgt. Arthur Payne, recruiting officer.

52 NEGROES ENLIST IN 41ST ENGINEERS

TO BE NEW REGIMENT

Unit Provides Opening For Colored In Army

Ed Rivers' son Jesse enlisted in the army last night. As did Booker T. Washington.

They were two of fifty-two colored men enlisted yesterday for the new colored regiment, the Forty-first Engineers, stationed at Fort Bragg, N. C., by recruiters Sergt. Arthur Payne and Corporal Curran Potts.

Twenty-six were enlisted by Sergt. Payne from Savannah, and twenty-six were enlisted by Corporal Potts, who had the mobile unit, from South Georgia towns. Eleven of the men enlisted by the corporal were not in town last night, as he was unable to bring them over. They will come down probably today.

The Forty-first Engineers is a new regiment, and will take care of a number of colored men who have been trying to get into the army for some time.

As a rule, the complement of a colored regiment, such as the colored unit at Fort Benning, which is the only regiment of its color in Georgia, is fairly static. Promotions are infrequent, as a man will not enlist for merely one hitch of duty, but continues to re-enlist until retirement.

Most colored units are staffed by white officers. There are but two colored combat officers in the army.

In addition to the colored enlistments, the local office recruited the following white men yesterday: Clif-

ford Rentz, and James M. Shuman, Hazlehurst, Eighth Infantry, Benning; Herman B. Phillips, Fleming Station, Twenty-ninth Infantry, Benning; Cecil W. Sawyer, Lyons, Second Armed Division, Infantry; Henry C. Harrelson, Lyons, Second Armed Division, Infantry; and Winfield B. O'Neal, Greensboro, Quartermaster Detachment, Jackson.

—News Photo Developed by Photocraft.

SOLDIERS - 1940
REGIMENTS, REGULAR ARMY

Harlem's Finest Off for Anti-Aircraft Training

*after American August 31, 1940
Baltimore Sun*



Col. B. O. Davis, Sr., shown leading his staff as New day, to entrain for Fort Smith, Peekskill, N.Y., where York's 369th National Guard regiment made ready, Sun- the soldiers will undergo three weeks of anti-aircraft training.

SOLDIERS- 1940
REGIMENTS, REGULAR ARMY

History of 369th Recalled In Wake Of Department's Jim Crow Order

NEW YORK, (ANP) — When the war department issued orders in March changing the designation of New York's famous 369th Infantry to the "369th Infantry (Rifle) (Colored)" it was the first time in the history of the regiment that any such appellation had been attached to it. The order became effective on May 1.

Declaring that there were too many infantry regiments in the State of New York, the department issued the order under new war department tables of ordinances, especially designating the 369th as colored.

Prior to the World war, the colored regiment had distinguished itself in service, and with the entry of the United States in the conflict, the number of the regiment was changed to 369th. And as the 369th, it was one of the most distinguished outfits in France.

Officers were so proud of their service with the 369th, one of them is reported to have requested the secretary of war to give it the distinction of being the first Negro regiment to see service in France. Consequently, it was sent abroad and acquitted itself with honor and won several decorations.

A recent change in the personnel has made it an all-Negro regiment from the commanding officer, Col. B. O. Davis of the U. S. army, right on down to the last second lieutenant.

Resentment at the change in official designation is expected to be registered with the war department.

Army J. I. Crow Reaches N.Y.'s 369th

NEW YORK, (ANP) — When the War Department issued orders in March, changing the designation of New York's famous 369th Infantry to the "369th Infantry (Rifle) (Colored)" it was the first time in the history of the regiment that any such distinction had been made.

Resentment at the change in official designation is expected to be registered with the War Department, which has seemingly adopted a Jim Crow policy concerning the outfit and presumably reaching all others.

U. S. Army Begins Search For 70 More 'Chambermaids'

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (ANP) — According to Charles F. Krement, a white first sergeant of the U. S. recruiting service, 70 Negroes are wanted to fill Kansas City's first call for 100 soldiers. These colored recruits will be sent to Fort Riley where they will serve with the 9th cavalry, a colored regiment which is now open for 118 recruits.

According to reliable sources, this is the first time in a decade that a colored unit of the 7th Corps area has been open to such an amount of men.

A few days before the notice was made public, authorities of Fort Leavenworth, Kan., home of the 10th cavalry, suggested that 37 men would be assigned to recruiting duty in this area to round up approximately 1,000 men each month in the 7th Corps area. If colored recruits are included in ac-

First Time In Decade That More Are Recruited

cordance with the population of the nation, it will mean that approximately 100 colored recruits will be rounded up each month.

Major Neely Tood, a white commissioned officer of Fort Leavenworth who is in charge of the recruiting forces, expressed the belief that rapid promotions were assured, as such would be necessary to form new organizations and to increase the present strength of old ones.

In Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley, civilians who have spent a lifetime in cities adjoining the two posts express the belief that Negroes will not benefit much during the increase in the army. Such was true during the recent in-

crease of the army. No ratings worth mentioning, and no increase in the present number of men serving in the 9th cavalry and 10th cavalry were granted.

Negroes who went on maneuvers in the 7th Corps area served as bootblacks, grooms, and flunkies for white commissioned officers. During the past school season, soldiers of both the 9th and 10th have maintained that they exper-

enced the hardest year of all spent in the army; and further searches reveal that such was the results of a shortage of men which made it necessary for one man to take care of as many as five and six horses during a day in which at least two classes or more were conducted at the stable, topped at times with horse-shows during which they were confined to carrying hurdles and jumps until late at night for officers, their wives and children.

Unless some unannounced plan of the war department should break down these predictions, the duties of the Negroes who are now being enlisted for the 9th and 10th cavalries and other units of the 7th Corps area will be the same as they are today.

Tagging Soldiers

Recent orders of the War Department designating the 369th New York Infantry as "Colored" mark the first time since the Civil War that this has been done.

Maryland regiments raised during the rebellion were officially termed "U.S. Colored Troops," but the first colored soldiers recruited in the North composed the 54th Massachusetts and the race was not designated.

After the war, colored soldiers of the regular army were enlisted in the 9th and 10th Cavalries and the 24th and 25th U.S. Infantries. Again, there was no racial label.

In more recent years, there has been some concession to prejudice by terming national guards in Maryland the "First Separate Company." In the District of Columbia, colored guardsmen bore the title of "First Separate Battalion."

New Yorkers properly resent any racial tag, and it is safe to say that they will bring sufficient pressure to bear to have it removed.

Jim Crow Order Recalls 369th's Glorious History

NEW YORK—(ANP)—When the war department issued orders in March changing the destination of New York's famous 369th Infantry to the "369th Infantry (Rifle) (Colored)" it was the first time in the history of the regiment that any such appellation had been attached to it.

Declaring that there were too many infantry regiments in the state of New York, the department issued the order under new war department "tables of ordinances," especially designating the 369th as colored.

Prior to the World war, the colored regiment, then known as the "Old 15th" had distinguished itself in service, and with the entry of the United States in the conflict, the number of the regiment was changed to 369th. And as the 369th it was one of the most distinguished outfits in France.

With a long line of notable commanders from the best families of New York, the 369th boasted of such men as Col. Arthur Little, Col. William Hayward; Col. Schiffelin and included on its staff of officers Hamilton Fish, former Harvard football star, now member of congress from New York.

**Saw Gallant
Service During
The World War**

Officers were proud of their service with the 369th, one of them is reported to have requested the secretary of war to give it the distinction of being the first Negro regiment to see service in France. Consequently it was sent abroad and acquitted itself with honor and won several decorations.

A recent change in the personnel has made it an all Negro regiment from the commanding officer, Col. B. O. Davis of the U. S. army, right on down to the last second lieutenant.

Resentment at the change in official designation is expected to be registered with the war department which has seemingly adopted a jim crow policy concerning the outfit, presumably reaching all others.

Some are inclined to give the war department the benefit of a doubt believing that the designation

tion rifle, indicates the modern trend toward streamlining the army, but there is no explanation to cover the tag (colored) which it is reported, was included in the official order emanating from the war department itself.

**SAYS RACE
TREATED
JUST LIKE
OTHERS**

WASHINGTON, April 25—Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring, in a letter to Chas. H. Houston, special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, holds to the status fixed immediately following the Civil War for colored troops in the Regular Army.

Mr. Houston had written him urging utilization of colored troops in combat units of the Army.

Hiding behind the fact that there are colored units in the Regular Army, the National Guard, and the Organized Reserves, Mr. Woodring ignored the fact that colored men are excluded from the Medical Corps, the Dental Corps, the Veterinary Corps, the Corps of Engineers, the Signal Corps, the Chemical Warfare Service, the Field Artillery, the Coast Artillery, and the Air Corps.

He wrote Mr. Houston:

"The Congress has created several units of the Army exclusively for colored troops. These units have performed in the past, and continue to perform, commendable service and many colored soldiers have served with high distinction in the Regular Army.

"All troops perform services of all sorts regardless of color and there are no regulations that apply especially to colored soldiers. Colored troops, individually and collectively, are subject to the same regulations as other troops. Colored units have the same proportions of grades and ratings and are accorded the same opportunities for promotion through the several grades as corresponding white units.

The National Defense Act provides for the Army of the United States, composed of the Regular Army, the National Guard, and the Organized Reserves. In each of these components, provision has been made for colored units.

"The Army is proud of its record as a peace-time agency in which its personnel, both white and colored, has performed cheerfully every task assigned to it, even though many of these have had nothing to do with combat. I am certain that the colored soldier and his friends can appreciate this ideal."

Expanded Army to Keep Racial Bars

the platform committees of both major political parties, this summer, demands for inclusion of planks in their party platforms favoring increases in colored per-

WASHINGTON

The Senate Appropriations Committee turned a deaf ear to appeals for the earmarking of items in the 1941 Military Establishment Appropriation Bill so as to insure colored people a proportion of military personnel equal to their numerical percentage in population.

If approved and sent to the Senate the measure carrying a total of \$1,823,000,000 for the next fiscal year, without writing in a single amendment that would require the War Department to increase colored personnel in the army and integrate it into all branches of the military establishment.

Will Appeal to F. D. R.

According to Major Campbell C. Johnson, the committee proposing those provisions, of which he is a member, will redouble its efforts.

He said that while it would continue to press for legislation directing the War and Navy Departments to enlarge the role of colored people in the national defense program, it would also carry the matter directly to the President, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy.

Eye Party Platforms

Major Johnson said the committee also plans to lay before

SOLDIERS- 1940 IN WORLD WAR

War Veterans' Pension Bill Passes Committee

WASHINGTON, March 20.—(P)—A House committee approved today a bill to pension the dependents of World War veterans who die from causes not connected with their service.

Immediately there was a rumbling of opposition from some congressmen who expressed the opinion that the legislation was the first move toward general pensions for veterans and their widows. There was talk of an effort to block the bill in the rules committee.

Chairman Rankin (D), Mississippi, and Representative Rogers (R), Massachusetts, ranking minority member of the veterans committee, expressed belief that the bill would be passed at this session.

The committee approved the measure without a roll call but Rankin said the voice vote produced no dissents. The committee has 20 members and all but a half dozen were present.

Rankin estimated the initial cost would be \$6,000,000 to \$8,000,000 a year but he said that Gen. Frank T. Hines, veterans administrator, placed the figure at around \$25,000,000.

The bill provides the following rates:

Childless dependent widows who married the veteran prior to July 3, 1921—the official end of the war—\$20 a month.

Dependent widows who married the veteran prior to May 13, 1938, and who have one child by the veteran, \$28. Those with two children would be allowed \$34 and the rate would advance to a maximum of \$56 for larger families.

One orphaned child would receive \$12, two orphaned children in the same family \$18, three \$24. Additional children would increase the allowance \$3 per child.

One dependent parent would be awarded \$20, two \$15 each.

These rates compared with \$30 a month proposed for childless widows by the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars. The Legion would have given \$28 to a widow with one child and \$4 for each additional child. The V. F. W. proposed \$36 for a widow with one child and \$6 for each additional child.

Widows of veterans who died as a result of war service now receive \$38 monthly if under 50 years old and \$45 if over 50.

Last War Took Lives of 9,800 Negro Soldiers

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—In the last (1914-1918) effort to make the world safe for democracy, 9,800 Negroes gave their lives for the cause the United States championed against the Germans and the Triple Entente.

Basing the figures on the 200,000 Negroes who are said to have actually been sent abroad in combat and non-combat units, and on the small percentage of combat troops, this figure is said to be comparatively high.

Five per cent of the total troops abroad were killed or five out of every hundred. Most of the casualties were in the combat units, although a number died of disease in some of the labor camps.

White Officer in World War Challenges Time's Remark on Negro Troops

NEW YORK—Time Magazine never loses an opportunity to take a crack at Negroes. Recently an article reported that the record of Negro combat troops in World War No. 1 was nothing to write home about.

Chester D. Hawyood, white, former captain of Company K, 371st Infantry, wrote to challenge Time's assertion, that the battlefield record of Negro troops, with one exception, was not so good. His complete answer to Time follows:

"As a white officer commanding colored combat troops in the first World War, I have read with interest your article in the August 12 issue of Time relative to the 369th Infantry, New York National Guard.

"The 369th was a fine outfit, and I do not wish to detract from its record, which was outstanding. I was a company commander in the division, and they are good judges. 371st Infantry, made up of drafted

Negro Troops

Sirs: As a white officer commanding colored combat troops in the first World War, I have read with interest your article in the Aug. 12 issue of TIME relative to the 369th Infantry (colored) New York National Guard. . . .

The 369th was a fine outfit, and I do not wish to detract from its record, which was outstanding. I was a Company Commander in the 371st Infantry made up of drafted Negroes from the South. I respectfully challenge your statement that: "With one exception their battlefield record [negro combat units] was not so good. Exception was Harlem's 369th."

The 371st Infantry (colored), the 372nd Infantry (colored) and the 333rd French Infantry (white) with French Artillery combat trains, etc., made up the 157th French Division, commanded by General Goybet. I quote from a message sent by him on Oct. 1, 1918 to the Colonels of the American Regiments in his Division:

"Your troops have been admirable in their attacks; you have every right to be proud of the courage of your officers and men, and I consider it an honor to have commanded them. The bravery and the dash of your regiments are the admiration of the Moroccan division and they are good judges.

"Thanks to you during these hard days the 157th division has always shown the lead to the other divisions in the corps. . . . "I have seen your wounded; their morale is beyond all praise. "To be published to entire command. Signed: GOYBET"

The 371st Infantry lost 1,047 men and officers killed and wounded, received 184 individual French and American decorations, captured many prisoners, guns and war material, and its colors were decorated with the French Croix de Guerre with Palm, with the following citation:

EXTRACT "After approval of the General Commanding in Chief of the A.E.F. in France, the Marshal of France, Commander in Chief of the French Armies of the East, cites to the order of the Army: 'The 371st R.I.U.S. Has shown, during its first engagement the very best qualities of bravery and audacity which are characteristic of shock troops.

"Under the command of Colonel Miles, it launched itself with a superb spirit and admirable disregard of danger at the assault of a position stubbornly defended by the enemy. It took it by terrific fighting under an exceptionally violent machine-gun

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Worcester, Mass.